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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Americas Set World Peace Plan as Goal

Roosevelt Conference to Look Beyond Regional Confines

Example Planned

Suspicion of Domination By U. S. Viewed as Only Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Immediate reactions to President Roosevelt's Pan-American peace conference proposal suggested that South American nations, impressed by their geographical good fortune in contrast to the huddled frontiers of Europe under war-charged skies, would favor a strictly regional agreement, to permit them to bask in the sunshine of their own trade and tranquillity.

Any such hopes—admitted to be somewhat selfish — have been banished by a later and more reasoned survey of their trade and political ties with Europe and of their sense of responsibility toward a world order of civilization.

Universal Problem

A cursory examination of the various replies to the original Roosevelt letter will reveal a common desire among Latin powers for a universal, in preference to an exclusively continental, peace system, though there is no opposition to the idea of promoting an all-American organization as an example to a Europe momentarily distracted by its own political problems. It is distinctly understood however, that Europe and every other continent shall be free to join in the benefits of any such organization.

The importance of seeking a universal basis for any peace system emerging from the Buenos Aires conference is especially stressed in the replies of Presidents Justo and Alessandri. These replies have already been published in the United States. That of the Argentine President is more striking in this connection, as it not only reflects the essentially internaticnal spirit that has dominated Argentine foreign policy in postwar years, but also reveals the seemingly eternal suspicion of Washington's role in the development of inter-American relations.

Good Neighbor Plan

President Roosevelt's motives are not questioned. His "new deal" to Latin America on "good-neighbor" lines as recognized as sincere. But the mere suggestion of a regional agreement has been sufficient to put Argentina on her guard for fear of detracting from her status as a world, as well as an American, power. This aspect is worth discussing.

While accepting the suggestion that Buenos Aires should be the scene of the conference, the Argentine response is seen by expert Latin-American commentators to express the official attitude with a "sobriety" almost bordering on the laconic. There is a stressing of such guarded phrases as "a work of prevision" and "a common meditation among American countries to insure the welfare and progress of our peoples."

Reservations Made

"Vast projections" and "luminous prospects" are attributed to the Roosevelt policy, but then there is the significantly frank reservation that it is understood that within the universal interdependence there can be no "regional distinctions and separation of continents." Little interpretative subtlety is required to discover that in this final phrase alone the Argentine Government, today as in the past, is maintaining the doctrine of absolute international equality for all countries regardless of geographical position and racial and economic characteristics.

It should be well known by now that Argentina has traditionally resisted the policy that in past epochs has given cause for southern anxiety regarding excessive interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine defined in the celebrated declarations of the year 1823. Rivadavia, Mitre, Irigoyen and today President Justo have supported the

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Presidential Possibilities

By Frank L. Perrin

Second of Five Articles

Based on interviews by the Associate Editor of The Chrisian Science Monitor with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign.

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Russia Warns Japan on Mongolia

Japan Accuses Mongolians of Air Bombardment on Manchu Outpost

Sees Threat to Peace

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TOKYO, April 1 — The Japanese army command in Manchoukuo charged today that a squadron of 12 Outer Mongolian airplanes bombarded heavily a frontier guard within Manchoukuan territory.

A communiqué issued by the Japanese general headquarters at Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, asserted both the air raid and a later ground clash occurred "about 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) north of Tawlan," inside the Manchoukuan frontier.

Both sides were reported to have suffered heavy losses in the clash on the disputed sector between the Japanese-sponsored State of Manchoukuo and the Soviet-supported Republic of Outer Mongolia, but the outcome of the conflict was not disclosed.

Strong Protest Drafted

A Domei (Japanese) News Agency dispatch from Hsinking implied that the Mongols used poison gas in the encounter.

"The Manchoukuo Foreign Office is extremely indignant at the Outer Mongolian air force's bombing of Japanese-Manchoukuan forces March 29 and March 31, and also the activities of Outer Mongolian chemical warfare units," the dispatch said.

"Considering these developments a serious menace to the peace of the Far East and detrimental to the relations between Manchoukuo and Mongolia, the Manchoukuo Foreign Office is preparing a strong protest to Outer Mongolia after detailed reports are available."

At the same time, both the War Office and Foreign Office said they were entirely ignorant of a reported invasion of Outer Mongolia by Japanese-Manchoukuan forces, charged in Soviet advices from Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia.

While authorities disclaimed any knowledge of an advance into Outer Mongolia, news agencies and newspapers said queries to their Hsinking

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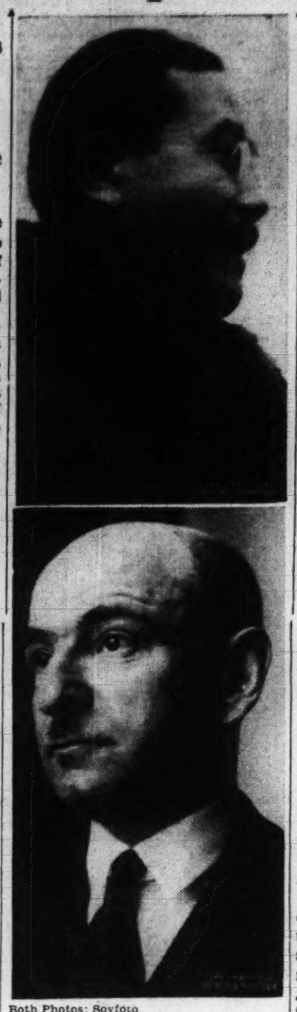

Both Photos: Sovfoto

Tamekichi Ota
(Upper) Japanese Ambassador at Moscow

Boris S. Stomoniakoff
(Lower) Russian Foreign Vice-Commissar

Tokyo's Envoy at Moscow Told of Ratification of Military Pact

New Border Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 1—The Soviet-Mongolian treaty of mutual assistance has been ratified in Urga, the capital of Outer Mongolia, the Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Boris S. Stomoniakoff, has informed the Japanese Ambassador, Tamekichi Ota, here.

Mr. Stomoniakoff added that the treaty put into writing a verbal understanding in existence since 1921. Although it was ratified March 13 Mr. Stomoniakoff only revealed the ratification yesterday after Mr. Ota declared the Japanese found difficulty in negotiating Manchu-Mongol border settlements with Moscow because Soviet-Mongol relations were not clear. Mr. Stomoniakoff replied that Moscow was fully obligated to assist Mongolia in case it was attacked.

Japanese Attack Reported

During the conversations Moscow received a report of a Japanese attack in force yesterday upon a Mongolian outpost near Tamsyk-Bulak. The report declares that several hundred Japanese mounted on trucks, with artillery, airplanes, tanks and armored cars overcame the outpost and proceeded toward Tamsyk-Bulak, 30 miles inside the border.

A superior Mongolian force repulsed them after a severe battle, it was stated.

Differ on Border Inquiries

When Mr. Stomoniakoff pointed out the danger of such attacks in the existing circumstances Mr. Ota accepted the statement for transmission to Tokyo and declared that Japan does not object "in principle" to a border commission empowered to settle all border disputes, but meanwhile urges the immediate importance of setting up a commission empowered to settle disputes on the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Action Pledged On Child Labor In N. Y. Senate

LaGuardia Leads Fight to Force Report on U. S. Amendment

Hearings Crowded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—Ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution by the 1936 Legislature appeared a step nearer today following announcement by State Senator William T. Byrne (D) of Albany, chairman of the judiciary committee, that his committee would vote on Tuesday on a motion to report the measure out. Senator Byrne's announcement followed a hearing which packed the senate chamber here to its fullest capacity yesterday.

A dramatic plea by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City featured the hearing. He crouched before the table in front of the presiding officer and enacted the role of a little boy in a factory who worked at a machine with ever swifter pace, pounding his hands on the table in imitation of the child working in the noise of machinery until the sound grew to a crescendo in the silence of the chamber.

Recalls Early Struggle

The Mayor recalled that he was a member of Congress when the resolution was first adopted in 1924 and declared the measure represented the peak of his whole legislative career.

"The State of Massachusetts refused to ratify this amendment," he said. "Well, go to the mill towns there and see the grass growing in the streets, and then go to a mill town in South Carolina and see them working two and three shifts—and working two and three shifts because they have child labor.

"I suppose there has been a lot said about 'rugged individualism' and the 'barefoot boy.' Well, I say we are making a sorry mess of it if we can't leave the kids better off than we are. Give New York State the chance to make something real out of its progressive legislation. Remember, every boy working in a factory in South Carolina displaces the head of a family either in his own state, in New York State or some other state. Give the children an equal chance."

Defends Bill's Provisions

Mayor LaGuardia analyzed those parts of the resolution which opponents of the measure have singled out for attack and denied their charges categorically. The words "person" and "labor" had been used in place of "child" and "employee" to guard against the whole program "being torn to pieces by high-paid lawyers of child-exploiting industries," he said. With regard to the 18-year-old age limit, he held that sponsors of the resolution knew that some latitude had to be allowed and that they fixed 18 years as a maxi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Hitler Offers to Negotiate; Paris Asks Locarno Parley; Austria Breaks Peace Treaty

National Conscription Is Unanimously Passed by Federal Diet

Schuschnigg Calls For New Legislation

Every Man Must Register and Be Ready for Call With or Without Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 1—The Federal Diet by unanimous vote today did away with the military stipulations of the St. Germain Treaty in making "Service to the Fatherland" compulsory.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg presented the conscription bill, which was immediately transformed into law. After a few words about Austria's faithful fulfillment of its treaty obligations, Dr. Schuschnigg proposed the step which seems to be a sequel to the Rome agreement and which offers remarkable affinity to the ways of Germany.

Two Articles

The law has two articles. Article I provides that all male Austrians from the age of 18 to 42 can be taken by the state for service for the public needs with or without arms, for a definite period, according to their physical and moral ability. Article II provides that all Austrians affected must undergo official examination for these ends.

In his speech to the Diet, the Chancellor said that Austria had done and would continue to do all it could do for peace and dared have no restrictions.

Nation Seeks Change

He said the whole country has been longing for this law and the neighbors of Austria ought not to object because he who thinks Austria as a state is a necessity for Europe dares not tie Austria's hands. He said a difference must be made between the ideas of right and violence which were two different things. It is the right of Austria to summon its citizens for service, he added, and it must depend on the Austrian Government alone to decide whether their work for the state is to be road building or defending the state against an enemy, "with or without arms."

Male Registration

Thus Austria—which is still extremely reluctant to introduce conscription, but which would not like to miss a suitable moment to ascertain her rights to do so—has taken the measure according to which all her male citizens will be registered and examined for military service, but only those will be selected who are politically reliable and only as

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Wide World

Kurt Schuschnigg
Chancellor of Austria

Führer's Reply Contains Concrete Suggestions Aimed at Peace

Willing to Allow International Police

France Wants Conference at Brussels to Talk Hitler Terms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1 — Informed Downing Street observers on their first reading of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's new proposals delivered to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop today, indicated the view that the terms were not particularly helpful for the solution of Europe's immediate difficulties.

The German memorandum is described as mainly a rehash or elaboration of previous proposals. There are, however, certain new suggestions for dealing with the interim period while the negotiations on the wider issues are under way.

Long Way to Go

But while the talks will certainly continue, Downing Street appears convinced that there is still a very long way to go before an agreement is reached even on the preliminary conditions.

The German memorandum, it is understood, harks back to Woodrow Wilson's 14 points in an attempt to establish that even the Treaty of Locarno was a "dictate." While an elaboration of certain aspects of the final European settlement which Herr Hitler has in view is expected to meet considerable approval here, it is held that there is very little advance as regards proposals to re-establish confidence that Germany intends to keep her engagements in future.

Plebiscite Idea

It is reliably stated, however, that there is a suggestion in this connection that the final Franco-German agreement should be ratified by a plebiscite in the two countries. Some authorities believe if such a method were also adopted for a similar settlement of Germany's east southeast frontiers it might have something to recommend it.

Meanwhile, however, inspired descriptions of what the German memorandum contains are significantly silent on the question of Russia. Informed opinion here is unanimous that no final settlement is possible unless Germany is prepared to make real peace with the Soviets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 1—The French Government has before it Adolf Hitler's reply to the London White Paper and insists on an early convocation of a new conference of Locarno powers, minus Germany, preferably at Brussels next week.

The purpose of the Brussels meeting would be to determine the joint attitude of France, Belgium and Britain toward the German reply.

Disturbing

French opinion is deeply disturbed at the unfavorable comment in England on the proposed general staff arrangements between France and Britain.

Col. Jean Fabry, Minister of War in the Laval Cabinet, gave a graphic expression to French anxiety in a startlingly frank speech before the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris today.

Unless precise general staff accords are forthcoming and are combined with an immediate, efficacious pact of mutual assistance, Colonel Fabry declared he saw little hope for lasting peace in Europe.

Too Brief a Pause

"The vital point to be grasped," he said, "is that the space of time between a state of peace and a state of war today is so brief that it leaves no room for improvisation. Either one is ready for the event or one isn't. . . . If we are not ready, then we run the risk of being silenced before we can lift our voices in protest."

The events of recent weeks, Colonel Fabry asserted, must be judged in the light of the new military situation through which war can become a terrible "fait accompli" overnight.

Such a Pact Valueless

"If such an act occurred at our frontiers and the signatories of a pact were ready only to begin a conference at that moment, the value of such a pact would be less than nothing," Colonel Fabry said. "I see that the opinion of London is frightened at the idea of conversations for a military accord. But if such an accord does not exist, of what value to anyone are the promises of security?"

Expressing astonishment at the proposals in London to "excuse a military accord with France by offering a similar accord to Germany" Colonel Fabry asserted that the danger lay in the fact that "Germany puts its own good pleasure above all else and considers what it judges necessary for itself to be above international law."

Many Frenchmen, he concluded, think today that in view of the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Friday Night Set When Hauptmann Must Pay Penalty

TRENTON, N. J., April 1 (AP)—Col. Mark O. Kimberling, warden of the New Jersey State Prison, announced this afternoon that Bruno Richard Hauptmann's execution has been set for Friday night at 8 o'clock.

The condemned man's respite came from an unexpected source—the Mercer County Grand Jury which convened unexpectedly yesterday to consider charges that another man, Paul H. Wendel, was the kidnap-killer of the infant son of the Charles A. Lindberghs.

It was Col. Mark O. Kimberling, prison warden, "acting entirely on my own responsibility," who canceled the execution at 8:05 p. m.—five minutes after the hour set.

"The Mercer County Grand Jury," Colonel Kimberling said, "has asked me to hold off the execution for 48 hours. There are some interesting new angles in the case they wish to investigate."

Came at Last Minute

Colonel Kimberling's intervention came after the then last legal chance of escape was swept away by Justice Thomas W. Trenchard who, after hearing arguments by Hauptmann's counsel, declined to grant a last minute request for a stay of execution.

The arguments were based largely upon three "confessions," later repudiated, by Paul Wendel, former Trenton lawyer and druggist. It was set forth that with another man in jail charged with the crime and having "confessed" to it, the State should not proceed with the Hauptmann execution.

Justice Trenchard, thoroughly familiar with the Hauptmann case by reason of having served as the trial judge at Flemington where Hauptmann was convicted early last year, denied the plea, and described the "new evidence" as "incredible, and out of harmony with the known facts in the case."

In a letter to Governor Hoffman which Hauptmann wrote while the hour set for execution drew near, and which was delivered to the office of the Governor by a prison

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, April 1

Locarno—Hitler Makes Counterproposals

Reichsfuhrer Hitler makes counterproposals to the Locarno powers of a four-month negotiation period to draft a "New Locarno."

During the negotiations he proposes, according to Berlin advices:

1. Relinquishment by Germany, France and Belgium of control of their frontiers to a three-man commission representing Britain, Italy and one neutral nation, picked by the other two.
2. Germany, France and Belgium to refrain from derogatory remarks during negotiations.
3. No increase of armed forces during negotiations.

After the "New Locarno" is drafted, he asks its submission to a plebiscite in each of the three countries. If the peoples approve the pact, a general arms limitation conference would be called.

German Demands

Twenty-seven proposals are made in the 22-page document submitted to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the Associated Press reports. Salient German demands:

Separation of League of Nations Covenant from Treaty of Versailles.

Adjustment in due time of the question of colonies.

Non-aggression pact for 25 years between France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Britain and Italy to act as guarantors.

Air pacts with other nations.

Non-aggression pacts with Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania.

Return of Reich to League immediately after successful conclusion of New Locarno.

Proposals and counter-proposals between the Locarno powers since remilitarization of the Rhineland include:

Hitler's offers of March 7: (1) Creation of new demilitarized zone in co-operation with France and Belgium affecting both sides of frontier; (2) nonaggression pacts with France, Belgium and Lithuania, the latter respecting autonomy of Memel; (3) air pacts with Germany neighbors; (4) German re-entry into the League providing the Covenant is divorced from Versailles Treaty.

Britain's reply of March 9: Prime Minister Baldwin appealed for tripartite agreement between France, Germany and Britain.

French Government says German proposals are "unacceptable" and refuses to negotiate while German troops are in the Rhineland.

League council, on March 19, unanimously declares that Germany has violated its treaty obligations.

Four-Power Plan

Meeting in London, on March 20, Locarno powers asked Germany to:

1. Submit its objections to the Franco-Soviet pact to the world court;
2. Cease movement of troops and materials in the Rhineland and limit troops already there;
3. Accept an international police force in the Rhineland;
4. Accept an international commission to supervise a new smaller demilitarized zone;
5. Attend a conference on revision of the League Covenant, limitation of arms and economic questions.

Germany, on March 24, refused, promising alternate proposals later.

President—Fishes and Entertains

President Roosevelt cruises and casts deep-sea lines off uninhabited islands near the Bahamas. Even there on the second week of his vacation, politics pursues him.

To White House reporters who flew over from Miami, he confided that he was headed for the "Tongue of the Ocean," a deep body of water surrounded by coral reefs. A reporter asked, according to the Associated Press, whether he was going to fish for some sharp campaign words.

Tanned and smiling, the President replied, "Barracuda words." The barracuda has the reputation of being a vicious fish.

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Boston News Today:

Textile Plant May Move to Taunton From South
School Committee Objects to Budget Limits
Change in Capital Punishment Law Impends
25,000 Apply for Auto Registration Plates
WEEI to Columbia Chain; WNAC to NBC in Trade
Soil Flood Loss Placed at Only 200 Acres

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Townsend Admits Ignoring Charges Against Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend old-age pension movement, ignored serious charges against one of the "best producers" in his organization and refused to dismiss him despite the protests of hundreds of Townsend Club members and the advice of his leading adviser, according to testimony before the House Townsend investigating committee here today.

The witness, Robert E. Clements, resigned co-founder with Dr. Townsend of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., testified that he called Dr. Townsend's attention to charges which were being made against Edward J. Margett, Townsend director for northern California, and recommended Mr. Margett's dismissal for the good of the organization.

He said Dr. Townsend refused to believe charges against "an old friend" and declined the advice.

Court Records Introduced

Certified copies of court records introduced into the committee record as evidence showed that Mr. Margett had at various times in his career been indicted for grand larceny and violation of statutes designed to protect public morals and had been charged with operating a whisky distillery while a member of the police force of Seattle, Washington.

James R. Sullivan, counsel for the committee, questioned Mr. Clements extensively as to the latter's knowledge of these indictments on Mr. Margett's record. The witness admitted he had heard the rumors frequently and had made some inquiries about them from private individuals, but said he had never at-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Voters of Chicago Merge Forces For Protecting Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—Minutemen—and women—of the ballot boxes have enlisted here by the hundreds. For Chicago is rising to regain control of its voting machinery, believed to be in the hands of crooked politicians. A struggle is expected at the April 14 primary.

For weeks public indignation has been mounting as a result of exposure of large-scale, systematic vote thefts. Plans for the defense of the polls appear on all sides. New groups have enlisted. Newspapers have entered the lists, one of them conducting its own investigation of padded registration lists. Now some political candidates are pledging support to the cause. In short, the demand for cleaning up elections has become a mass movement.

They demonstrated their interest one night last week by turning out some 1300 strong to attend an "honest elections" convention at Orchestra Hall. Many are showing it further by enlisting as volunteer watchers at the polls on election day.

Congress Favors New Loans To Repair and Better Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Amendments making it possible for home owners to get government-insured loans for modernization and repairs for another year were on their way to President Roosevelt for his approval today.

The amendments were given final endorsement in both Houses of Congress after a special provision for flood reconstruction was eliminated. Inasmuch as the modernization section of the Federal Housing Act expired today, congressional leaders were anxious to get it re-enacted without further delay.

Liberalization of the rules for the benefit of flood sufferers will be considered in a separate bill authorizing loans for replacement by new construction of industrial or institutional property up to $50,000 and of private property up to $2000. The bill would permit a property owner to rebuild on new property where the danger of damage from flood is not so imminent and would allow 20 per cent insurance for flood loans instead of the 10 per cent now allowed for other types of repair loans.

Record Since 1934

Preparing to put the new amendments into effect, the Federal Housing Administration said today its improvement and repair plan since August, 1934, has produced 922,773 transactions involving $324,672,553 in loans made through 7872 private lending agencies.

In the House yesterday, while the extension of Title I was under consideration, members strayed to Title II, scoring it for its failure to increase new residential construction and promising to offer changes later.

In addition to extending the period of operation of the modernization credit plan to April 1, 1937, the amendments passed by Congress provide:

No Loans Under $2000

In the future, modernization loans can be made only for financing alterations, repairs and additions upon improved real property "by the owners thereof or lessees of such real property under a lease expiring not less than six months after the maturity of the loan."

Loans in excess of $2000 for the purchase and installation of equipment and machinery for business properties remain eligible under the amended act with a maximum of $50,000 for these loans, but loans of $2000 or less for the purchase and installation of equipment and machinery on any type of property are specifically excluded.

The amount of insurance for private financial institutions making modernization loans is reduced from 20 per cent of the total amount of loans extended to 10 per cent.

From the experience of the Federal Housing Administration, since the first loans were made in August, 1934, the 10 per cent coverage is found more than ample. Claims presented up to the present time are only 3-10 of 1 per cent of the loans insured. The ultimate percentage of loss is not expected to be more than 3 or 4 per cent.

Future Veterans Plan Lobby

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Thomas Riggs Jr., Princeton student and national treasurer of the Veterans of Future Wars, has appeared at the Capitol as an announced lobbyist for a $2,500,000,000 bonus.

Presenting himself to Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, yesterday, he said:

"I want to know how to register as a lobbyist."

"Lobbyist for what?" asked Mr. O'Connor looking him up and down.

"For the Veterans of Future Wars."

"What's this," asked the congressman getting red in the face, "a joke?"

"No," said the youthful Riggs, "I'm serious. We've got a bill . . ."

"Sure, so have I," broke in Mr. O'Connor.

"We want the Government to give a bonus of $1000 to every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 36 payable June, 1965."

"My proposal," came back Mr. O'Connor, "is to give a pension to the widow of the unknown soldier and his children."

"I think the Government should," said Mr. Riggs, "but how do I register?"

Mr. O'Connor told him that he would not have to go through any formal procedure.

"Thanks," said Mr. Riggs, "then I think I'll go lobby. See you later."

The Princetonian—one of five students who originated the "veterans" idea four weeks ago—said approximately 20,000 persons have joined the movement.

"We're discussing organizing drum and bugle corps for army and navy day parades and—if we don't meet with the right reaction here—perhaps a bonus march," he said.

Hindenburg's Return Announced for April 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—With her 50 passengers and crew of 40, the giant airship Hindenburg is in midocean over the southern Atlantic on its maiden voyage to Rio de Janeiro. Early yesterday afternoon the liner was over Dover and south coast points of England, after which she struck out into the open sea and is still unreported.

The liner is under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener, who, according to information given out by the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, will start the return voyage on April 11.

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Constitution Held to Protect Citizens Against Those in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1—Constitutional provisions safeguarding personal rights resulted from the demands of the people, and were not set up by special interests, Graham Wright of the Georgia Bar Association declared before the Emory University Institute of Citizenship, Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, director, convening here for its ninth annual sessions.

The program included four round-table discussions: "Liberty and the Constitution," conducted by Dr. Irby Hudson of Vanderbilt University; "Historical Background of the Constitution," Dr. F. M. Green, Emory University; "Philosophical Background of the Constitution," Dr. C. B. Robson, University of North Carolina; "Judicial Review," Dr. H. J. Pearce Jr., Breneau College.

Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University, delivered the address of welcome.

Personal Rights

Mr. Wright, opening the discussions, asserted that critics of the Administration who describe its measures as unconstitutional are merely trying to justify their own "efforts at encroachment upon the liberties of the people." The powers denied by the NRA and the AAA decisions could be given Congress without invading personal rights, he said. If the people desire the NRA and the AAA a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to regulate as it sees fit all industry and agriculture would suffice, he stated.

Listing 30 personal rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution, Mr. Wright included trial by jury, habeas corpus, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, obligation of contract and freedom of the press.

"It is well to remember that these guarantees of the Constitution, whether classified as preserving property rights or human rights, were guarantees against those who exercised the power of government. They are not aimed at the actions of our neighbors, our fellow citizens or the individuals of society. These are regulated by criminal statutes," he said.

Mr. Wright called it natural that those in power should "chafe under the restraint which history has taught the people it is necessary to place upon their rulers," and natural that they would seek to justify their attack upon these restraints by a political appeal to prejudice or class. "In no way is it possible to account for the rantings against the Constitution which are today a part of the current news," he observed.

How Formed in First Place

Dr. Green, professor of American History at Emory, said in a round table which he led, that the nature and origin of the Constitution was the outcome of a 25-year contest with the problems of imperial organization.

"The nature and origin of the Constitution," he declared, "can only be ascertained after a study of the entire past history of the American people. While the American colonists inherited the characteristics and tendencies of the English race, they were forced, nevertheless, to work out solutions to problems peculiar to their own environment and conditions.

"The delegates at Philadelphia did not brood over the chaos and ruin of the Confederation and bring forth a fiat government; neither did they slavishly copy English and European institutions. They wisely selected from the Articles and their state Constitutions those provisions which, based upon English principles, and modified by their colonial experience, had been tested and tried. The story of the Philadelphia convention is an account of how the Fathers solved the problems of imperial order and domestic disorder, and thereby reconciled liberty and authority."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Roosevelt entertained Sir Bebe Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas, and Lady Clifford, aboard the U. S. S. Potomac. He expects to remain at sea until Saturday, or Monday at the latest, depending on conditions in Washington.

NRA—Officially and Finally Closed Out

NRA Vanished officially at Washington today, leaving only memories of the Blue Eagle and a transmuted heritage of its activities in three governmental agencies.

Europe at the Blue Eagle's birth early in the Roosevelt Administration charged that America had embarked on a semidictatorial control of industry. Social workers and economists hailed NRA's codes limiting hours of work and keeping wages up. Industry responded variously.

Nine Men Spoke

Then the United States Supreme Court ruled NRA invalid, on May 27, 1935, in the unanimous Schechter case decision. Congress granted a temporary extension of administrative existence, for the purpose of completing research reports.

Meanwhile industry retained some of the labor advances made under NRA. Economic doctrines underlying NRA were taken over for safekeeping by an office responsible only to President Roosevelt. A Cabinet Committee of Industrial Analysis took over NRA's research. Finally, the Division of Industrial Economics in the Department of Commerce is the lineal remnant of the Blue Eagle.

Far East—Japan Gets Russian Warning

Russia discloses ratification by Outer Mongolia of the mutual assistance treaty Japan had suspected existed.

Vice-Commissar Stomoniakoff informed Ambassador Ota that the pact was ratified in Urga on March 13. Disclosure of its existence followed Japan's statement that uncertainty over Soviet-Mongol relations hindered negotiations for a Manchu-Mongol border commission.

The formal treaty, Mr. Stomoniakoff said, crystallizes a verbal understanding dating from 1921. In that year Russia helped Outer Mongolia establish a People's Republic on Soviet lines under nominal Chinese sovereignty.

More Battles

Clarification of Soviet-Mongol relations coincided with renewed frontier fighting. Several hundred Japanese allegedly invaded Outer Mongolia. Trucks, artillery, airplanes and tanks are said to have overcome an outpost near Tamsykoulak, and proceeded toward that town. It is 30 miles inside Outer Mongolia.

A severe battle followed, with superior Mongolian forces reporting repulse of Japanese.

Soviet Protest

Mr. Stomoniakoff lodged a verbal protest with Mr. Ota, who transmitted it to Tokyo.

The vital question of a border commission is acceptable to Japan "in principle," Mr. Ota said. The chief point of disagreement remains whether the commission shall consider the Manchu-Mongol frontier. Russia says "yes." Japan says "no," unless a change is wrought by the Soviet-Mongol pact.

Pact Defied—Austria Orders Conscription

Another European Treaty is broken by unilateral action.

Austria calls all males from 18 to 42 to stand ready for compulsory service, with or without arms.

Military stipulations of the Peace Treaty (St. Germain) forbade conscription. Vienna's move, converted into law by acclaim after Chancellor Schuschnigg had read the bill to the House, mixes conscription with public works projects.

In Germany's Steps

Austria thus follows in Germany's footseps. When Germany by unilateral action restored conscription on March 16 last year, it openly violated Part V of the Treaty of Versailles. Remilitarization of the Rhineland on March 7, this year, was contrary to Articles 42 and 43 of Versailles. Germany held that France had already invalidated these articles by her pact with Russia.

Selective Service

Austria's new law requires examination of all liable for service. Only those politically and physically "right" will be put under arms, within limits permitted by finances.

Non-military service will include work on roads and other State projects.

Army—Orders 2-Row Cylinder Engines for Planes

Washington—Radial airplane engines with two rows of cylinders instead of one are being adopted by the War Department. An order for 200 of the new type has been placed with Pratt & Whitney, division of United Aircraft Corporation. Fourteen-cylindered and air-cooled, they are for installation and spare part use in 100 single-engined attack-planes.

The two rows of cylinders increase speed over a single row of corresponding horsepower, the Associated Press reports.

Peace Worker Takes Journalistic Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—James G. McDonald, formerly League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany and for many years chairman of the Board of the Foreign Policy Association, joined the editorial staff of the New York Times today, announcement by the Times management said.

Mr. McDonald is a native of Coldwater, Ohio. He was educated at the University of Indiana and at Harvard University, and he taught at Harvard, Radcliffe College and Indiana University. He is a member of the commission of international justice and good will of the Federal Council of Churches, a trustee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, of the Twentieth Century Fund, and of the World Peace Foundation.

Pacific Nations Plan Seminar in Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—To afford a select group of educators and natural scientists of Pacific countries an opportunity to study together and discuss common cultural and educational problems, a special seminar will be held this summer at the University of Hawaii.

Sponsored jointly by the University of Hawaii, Yale University and the Carnegie Corporation, the seminar will be held during the University of Hawaii summer session June 30 to Aug. 7. Representatives are expected from Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, India, Japan, Mexico, Latin America, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and American, British, French, and Dutch dependencies in the Pacific.

NRA Duties End With Co-ordinator Handling Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The National Industrial Recovery Administration, more popularly known as NRA, came to its official end here yesterday, when the extension of its administrative term, granted for the purpose of concluding research reports, expired.

However, much of its work will go on in the hands of three organizations bearing different names, and some of the old NRA personnel will continue to occupy the offices which they have held along the bare, gray corridors of the Department of Commerce Building since the almost legendary days of General Johnson and his blue eagle.

Major Berry Co-ordinator

The economic doctrines which provided the foundation of NRA were long since entrusted for safe keeping, and perhaps revision, to an independent office responsible only to President Roosevelt. At its head is Major George L. Berry, with the title of Co-ordinator of Industrial Progress. In his hands is the theoretical heritage of NRA.

The daily task of the NRA organization itself was promptly transformed from administration of codes to historical and analytical research, after the Supreme Court's Schechter decision. Innocuous as this work sounds, considerable jealousy developed within the Administration over its control. The compromise arranged by Mr. Roosevelt emerges as the Cabinet Committee of Industrial Analysis, which, in fact, is a joint control over the findings of the residual research organization.

Three Cabinet Members

The Cabinet committee consists of the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture; a combination which assures a considerable diversity of interest in the findings of the subordinate organization.

Under the control of this assorted outfit is the Division of Industrial Economics of the Department of Commerce, the actual remnant of old NRA. At its head is Leon C. Marshall, one of the few figures prominent throughout the heyday of NRA who have remained with its successors to the present time. He will have only a bare skeleton of the old organization under him, however, since the already decimated ranks of NRA personnel are to be further reduced to approximately 50.

Preparation of Report Starts

The new form of the old organization started out this morning on a new task. It is to make a report on all NRA reports; a sort of report to end all reports, which is to be ready for submission to Congress in December. In other words, when the next Congress and the new Administration begin in 1937, there will be complete factual information to provide a starting point for new industrial control legislation, provided the powers in control at that time deem it wise to revive the old conceptions behind NRA.

Little Bunnies Scamper Among Flowers at Rockefeller Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—It is a long time since cows were pastured along Fifth Avenue and goats were tethered among the squatters' huts where Central Park now is, but the world-famous avenue is still capable of its pastoral gestures and yesterday several hundred bunnies took up their contented abode in the very heart of Rockefeller Plaza.

They munched and they crunched, they sat down in their feed bins to protect the grains from the nuzzling hordes of other bunnies behind them, they dozed and they slept and altogether they delighted thousands of visitors.

The bunnies were penned between huts fashioned like huge cabbages with carrot pillars supporting the fence and one of them went off to a new home in the arms of three-year-old Bruce Martin, who was dressed to represent Baby Bunting of the nursery rhymes and was solemnly crowned king of the garden by Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The rabbit hutch is situated just east of the sunken fountain in a tangle of cherry trees and dogwood, azaleas topping the posts and altogether a springlike effect, which stretches along all of the six terraced fountains from Fifth Avenue to the plaza.

The bunnies are a feature of the spring floral show, which will continue until April 4, and in addition all during this week there is an Easter parade fashion show, going on on the mezzanine floor of the International Building in an indoor garden setting of unusual beauty, flowering trees, evergreens, dogwood, forsythia, and borders of tulips massing the background and lining the runway which extends the length and breadth of the hall.

The dresses feature blue, especially navy, for wear from morning until night, and through the evening. Peliums, yokes, pleats, tunics and petticoats are reminiscent of the nineties. The models wear their hair in pompadours and lengthwise curls which frame the face. They appear in tan shoes, with tan belts and tan pocketbooks of the kind worn 40 years ago. Their skirts have gores over the shoulders are capes, and their hats are tilted forward over the eyes by bandeaux.

Their suits include changeable taffeta, and that small black and white check which ladies used to call shepherds' plaid. An evening veil is worn over the face in loose folds extending to the shoulders and a tight face veil for daytime wear is bound down with a broad black chin strap like the ones of the early riders in motorcars, when the extremely rapid speed of 10 miles an hour necessitated especial care of the hair.

The color combinations are striking, a deep hunter's green with brown, gray with brown, navy combined with rose, hyacinth blue with brown and black with yellow.

The prints are shown not only for daytime dresses under plain coats and in great splashy patterns for evening, but even in print, a long reefer coat topping a self-print frock.

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Borah Is to File For New Jersey Primary, May 19

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho decided today to extend his primary campaign for the Republican presidential nomination to New Jersey. New Jersey will send 32 delegates to the Cleveland convention.

Whether supporters of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas would enter his name there was asked immediately at the Capitol, in view of indications that such would be the case if Senator Borah went in. If this happens, the New Jersey contest May 19 will be the first and possibly the only one in the primaries between the two.

Carl G. Bachmann, chairman of the national Borah for President Committee, made the announcement after a conference with the Idaho Senator.

Asked about a Landon entry, Mr. Bachmann said: "We are all set for that."

Senator Borah already has filed in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Nebraska.

Contests for delegates pledged to him also are under way in other states where preference primaries are not held.

Child Labor Vote Demanded in N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

mum, leaving it to administrative law to work out the details.

"In a few years," he continued, "it may not seem as absurd as some of those opponents here today seem to think to prohibit labor of persons up to 18.

No Time Limit Set

"We put no time limitation about ratification in here because we knew the type of opposition we would meet. We knew it would take years of education and that we would be subjected to ridicule and abuse. With the persons who sincerely oppose this measure through the fear it will expand unduly the powers of Federal Government, I have no quarrel, but with the other groups who oppose it because they want to make money out of children, I have no argument—and no respect."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and George Meany, president of the state federation, headed a big labor delegation which urged ratification. Mr. Meany declared that "a lot has been said about the terrible things" that would happen if the amendment were passed.

Vote on Bill Urged

Charles C. Burlingham, who heads the organized forces for ratification of the amendment, and Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, urged the judiciary committee not to kill the measure in committee, as it did last year, but to bring it out on the floor for a vote.

"I would not have the effrontery to present some of the arguments that were presented here this afternoon," he said. "Now take my old friend Dr. (Nicholas Murray) Butler. After all these years, he doesn't even know yet that the amendment is permissive."

Mr. Burlingham named many men and women who had come to Albany for the hearing and who spoke for many groups, among them Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick of the Regional Labor Board who appeared for the Congress League, and Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commission, and Max D. Steuer, nationally known lawyer, Tammany leader and a political foe of the New York City Fusion Mayor. On this occasion, however, Mr. Steuer praised Mr. LaGuardia for his plea in behalf of ratification of the resolution.

Many persons favoring the amendment could not be heard because of lack of time.

Opposition Is Voiced

Opposition to ratification was led by Jerome D. Barnum, Syracuse publisher who read into the record a plea for nonratification on the ground that the proposed amendment was a danger to the home and threatened federal regimentation of all childhood.

Alfred J. Talley, speaking for the Roman Catholic Club of New York, joined with other spokesmen for groups belonging to his faith, and spoke strongly against it, declaring the terms of the measure were so broad that the rights of parents and children would be menaced.

Among others opposing it were Thomas J. Diviney of the Knights of Columbus, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll of the State Committee Against Ratification, the Rt. Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Buffalo, and Paul Shipman Andrews of the special committee of the American Bar Association.

Letters opposing it were read from Dr. Butler, William S. Andrews, formerly judge of the Court of Appeals; Frank H. Hiscock, one-time chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and others.

Vandenberg Stands for the Constitution

Michigan Senator Sees Danger in Strongly United Minorities

Presidential Possibilities
Second of Five Articles
Based on interviews with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign

By **Frank L. Perrin**
Associate Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In those days not so long ago when the northern lake-shore states were rich in forests of virgin pine and oak and maple, land-lookers and timber cruisers turned their backs upon the more sparsely wooded regions of the East when the mills had orders to deliver first quality lumber—lumber which drew premium prices.

Today, the Middle West is the area in which disciples of the Republican Party faith are just now searching for a standard bearer and leader. Into Illinois, into Kansas, farther west into Idaho, and into Michigan the quest has taken them, with scouts hastening hither and yon, and with a high mark set by which to measure the stature of favorite sons.

One May Become President

I have talked, leisurely and more or less confidentially, in the last few weeks, with four of the men most frequently and most favorably mentioned as possible candidates for the Presidency upon the Republican ticket to be agreed upon at the national convention in Cleveland in June.

There is, it is now generally agreed, more than a possibility that the nominee at Cleveland will become the next President of the United States. This outcome, or result, is, in the opinion of many persons, a probability.

This could not have been said with sincerity six months ago. Despite fluctuating counter currents of thought and sentiment, the chances of Republican success are not now thought to be remote.

Only One Seems Eager

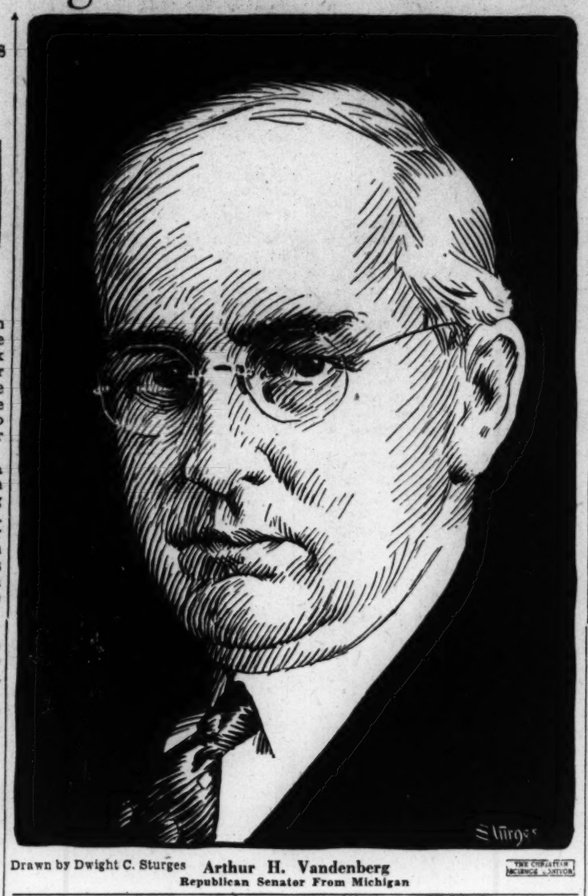
It is quite remarkable, therefore, in view of this unmistakable change in the political complexion in all parts of the country that three of the four men referred to seem not at all anxious to nominate themselves for the great task which an incoming President must undertake.

I had expected, when the appointment had been arranged to meet Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, to find in him a candidate fired with at least fervent desire to don coat-of-mail and enter the fray. But the Senator is not a gentleman incumbered by inordinate personal ambition. He is fully aware of the responsibilities which a candidate must voluntarily assume and of the thankless task which awaits the incumbent, Republican or Democrat, who sits in the White House during the next four years.

Puts Party First

So Senator Vandenberg takes his place as one of the majority in the 3-to-1 group of potential candidates. The impression is inescapable that he, like two of the others in his class, desires first of all the success of his party, believing meanwhile that this can be assured only by the choice at Cleveland of a candidate representing the people of the Middle West or West.

My impression is that the Senator is not intensely partisan. He would not follow his party to extreme lengths simply for the purpose of discrediting or defeating construc-



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges **Arthur H. Vandenberg**
Republican Senator From Michigan

tive efforts or policies championed by an opposing party or a Democratic Chief Executive. He is quite definitely committed to the effort being made to extend American trade by means of reciprocal arrangements with responsible neighbors, near or remote.

For New Markets

Hundreds of thousands of the Senator's constituents and neighbors in Michigan are interested in or are employed in the manufacture and sale of automobiles. The world is the market in which these products are sold. He sees no sound objection to any reasonable plan which will make possible a profitable exchange between buyers and sellers.

But I am convinced that this matter of trade balances and new foreign markets would not be the chief concern of Senator Vandenberg should he find himself, say in January next, seated in the Chief Executive's office in Washington.

He presents that strange yet welcome incongruity of a layman legislator—not a lawyer—who is more jealous of the power of the courts than of the prerogatives of the lawmaking branch of the government.

Schooled to Think Calmly

He is entirely free, it would seem, of that modern phobia which finds expression in the insistence upon the supremacy of impulsive mass rule.

He doubts the wisdom of decisions made by combined minorities constituting, for the moment, a numerical majority of the whole. His long experience as newspaper editor and publisher has schooled and seasoned him in the faculty to judge deliberately and calmly. I do not say that this is an accomplishment achieved by all men of that profession.

But those thus schooled, especially in recent years, seem able to divest themselves of those intense partisan prejudices which influenced their preceptors of an earlier day and which too often determine the course of professional politicians whose chief objective is the office and its emoluments.

Has No Radical Views

Senator Vandenberg, like Senator Borah—the latter, however, not of the trio herein referred to—is, perhaps above all else, a constitutionalist.

He has no vague or unformed theories of a new freedom which some believe may be realized by a departure from the form of government now existing.

He believes the liberties which the American people enjoy can be safeguarded only by strict adherence to the reasonable rule which has stood the test. It is, under this form of government, the Supreme Court that protects the people against tyranny. That is the Senator's simple declaration of faith.

Danger in United Minorities

This tyranny, I take it, is not that imposed, or to be feared, as a result of the assumption by some person or group of persons, through force, of supreme dictatorial power and authority. It is, rather, a dictatorship created by the impulsive action of combined minorities seeking economic or social remedies prescribed in time of some national or regional emergency.

Among those whose qualifications are discussed in this series of appraising articles there is no more consistent or eloquent defender of the Constitution than the Senator from Michigan. Perhaps none of those mentioned has come nearer than he to writing, in advance, a party platform upon which unprejudiced American voters can stand.

Defends Constitution

"It is our theory of government," he says, "that the Constitution belongs exclusively to the people. . . . They wrote its guarantees. Into it they put those inalienable warrants which set American liberty apart, and made it the grandest thing on earth. To make certain that the people should never be robbed of its protection, the founders provided that none but the people can ever change it.

"They prescribed, in the great charter itself, just how it may be amended. It has been amended 21 times. That makes it a living, progressive thing. But it is impregnable to any attack save by the people themselves, and any time it loses that granite character it will be the people who have been victimized. It may be changed, but it must not be cheated."

Each Is Unselfish

In Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks hence, a fateful decision will be made. But one of the four men—Landon, Knox, Borah or Vandenberg—should one of these be chosen, will become the titular leader of the Republican hosts in the campaign.

Yet it is encouraging to realize, at this important juncture before the decision is reached, that all are contributing generously and unselfishly, and wisely as well, in clarifying the issues which must be met and in restoring a measure of order in the ranks.

Not one of them has a higher ambition than to see restored, through orderly processes and sane means, the fundamental basis of government and the safeguards of individual liberty.

Girls Gain Chance To Prove Cookery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Women from all over the United States are to have an opportunity to prove that their apple pies are as good as any that mother ever made in a national "cook-off" competition sponsored by the fifteenth annual women's exposition of arts and industries during the week of May 23, at Grand Central Palace.

The country has been divided into six sections with a prize trip to New York City for the winner in each section and the opportunity to compete for the grand prizes of $500, $250, $200, and two $100 awards.

Entry blanks for the competition may be obtained from the exposition committee, suite 1005, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The competition is open to women and girls over 16 years old, each of whom may submit as many six-recipe menus as she chooses, each dish to serve from four to six persons. The menus and recipes will be judged according to nutrition values, flavor, appearance, and ingenuity or originality. In order to win one of the grand prizes the competitor will have to cook her winning recipes in public at the exposition.

Puts Party First but Is Open-Minded on Constructive Issues

Would Expand Trade

Tax on Reserves Is Said to Favor Huge Companies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Attacking the Administration's new tax plan, Clyde G. Conley, president of the Mount Vernon Bridge Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, declared before the Ways and Means Committee today that its effect "would be in the interests of the larger companies."

Declaring that reserves had been depleted by the long period of slack business, Mr. Conley insisted, despite arguments of committee members, that the proposed new tax on undistributed profits would diminish the necessary backlog of capital.

"The smaller companies have only grown by using their earned surplus in the building of larger facilities and in increasing their working capital the necessary amount to take care of the increased capacity."

Calls Big Ones Prepared

As against this, he said, "the company which is already large has built up a larger working capital in proportion to its total net worth and, consequently, can stand such things a great deal better than the smaller company.

Mr. Conley said that the new tax, if it had been in effect, would have reduced surplus of his company by 30 per cent.

Reserves are the balance wheel of his company, witness argued, and without them there would be nothing to compensate for the lean years in which the company made losses, particularly in the steel business where demand fluctuates. The effect of the tax law would be to accentuate such fluctuation, he said.

Menace to Golden Egg Goose

Dr. H. W. A. Beenhouwer, a citizen of Holland, and representative of an American investment firm, urged that the new tax should omit the assessment on capital gains in the case of non-resident aliens and foreign corporations. Such an assessment, he said, would drive the security business of foreigners away from United States exchanges.

He also urged that the dividend tax on securities owned abroad should not be over 10 per cent withheld at the source, as otherwise it would kill "a goose that can be persuaded to lay golden eggs." Great Britain, he said, charged 22½ per cent "as a result of which few foreign investors were willing to hold British securities" so that business was curtailed and revenue decreased.

Stars and Stripes Forever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz modestly reported on his return from a three-week goodwill tour of Mexico that an innocent piece of bantering with his hosts resulted in a bit of increased prestige for the American flag in the southern republic.

"It seems that policemen in Mexico City," the sheriff related, "wear on their left sleeves the flags of the countries whose languages they are able to speak. As you can imagine, it's quite a service to foreigners.

"Well, I noticed that for English, the flag of Great Britain was worn, and no Stars and Stripes. So I jokingly mentioned to one of my escorts, an army general who was a police executive, that 'Old Glory' should also be included. I said:

"Of course, we Americans try to speak English just as you Mexicans try to speak Spanish. But it would make traveling Americans feel pretty good if they could see their flag on your policemen."

"Well, sir, it wasn't but two days later at a public reception that I saw our flag sewed on several sleeves."

Sheriff Biscailuz made the trip as an official guest of several executives, including the "jefe de policia" of Mexico City's Federal District. He reported that parades in his honor by the police force were definitely superior in appearance to Los Angeles city police or county constabulary. He attributed this smartness to the custom of appointing as chief of police in Mexico City an army general, who in turn selects his assistants from the regular army officers, all of whom are on leave.

Tree Planting Urged On Saskatchewan Plains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Efforts to have the Government establish a definite tree-planting policy on the bare plains of Saskatchewan will be made soon by the Saskatchewan Junior Chamber of Commerce. The organization will suggest a bounty be paid the farmers.

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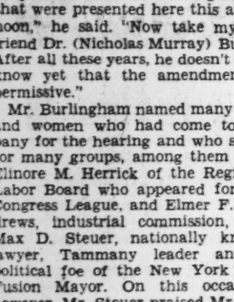

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STRAINED TOMATOES, GREEN BEANS, BEETS, CARROTS, PEAS, SPINACH, VEGETABLE SOUP. ALSO, STRAINED PRUNES AND CEREAL.
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Hubbard Medal Awarded to Lincoln Ellsworth

Arctic-Antarctic explorer to get high honor from National Geographic Society; Australia also honored the American for his discoveries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The National Geographic Society announced today that its highest award—the Hubbard gold medal—will be bestowed on Lincoln Ellsworth for his many explorations in the Arctic and Antarctic in the last 11 years and particularly for his flight last November over 2200 miles of unexplored territory between the Weddell and the Ross Seas.

President Roosevelt will make the presentation, probably at the White House, on April 15.

Polar Star Trip

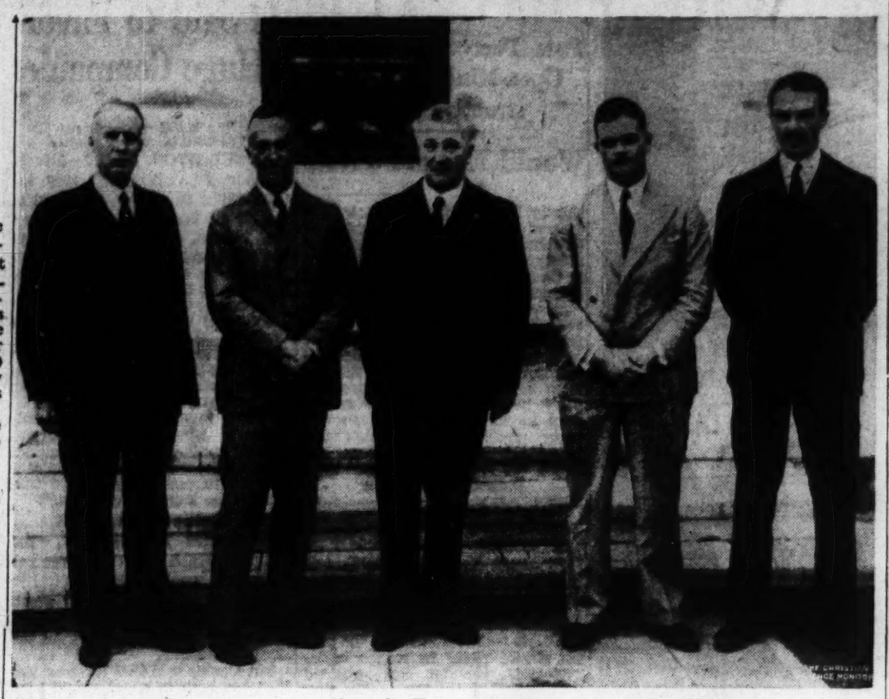
Mr. Ellsworth took off with his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon in his plane, Polar Star, from Dundee Island, Nov. 23. Eight hours later the radio failed and the fate of the two men was unknown until Jan. 16 when the British exploration ship, Discovery II pushed through the ice to the Bay of Whales and found them encamped at Little America.

Earlier Explorations

Earlier explorations of Mr. Ellsworth included an expedition which made a geological cross-section of the Andes Mountains from the Pacific to the headwaters of the Amazon in 1924; a plane trip with Roald Amundsen over previously unexplored territory from Spitsbergen to the north pole neighborhood in 1925; from Spitsbergen over the north pole to Teller, Alaska, with Amundsen and Nobile in the dirigible Norge, in 1926. In 1931 Congress awarded him a special gold medal.

Previous Awards

The National Geographic's Hubbard Medal has been previously bestowed on Admiral Robert E. Peary and Admiral Richard E. Byrd, for attainment of the north pole; Capt. Roald Amundsen, for attainment of the south pole; Capt. Robert A Bartlett, Sir Ernest Shackleton and Vilhjalmur Stefanson, for polar exploration; Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, for discoveries in central Asia; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, for extraordinary achievements in the air, and to Karl Grove Gilbert, for original investigations and achievements in physiographic research.



Australia Honors American

The Explorer, Lincoln Ellsworth, Was Entertained at Parliament House, Canberra, by the Commonwealth Government. A Little Group After Lunch, Left to Right: Sir George Pearce; Lincoln Ellsworth; Prime Minister Joseph Lyons; Lieutenant Hill, Captain of the Discovery II, and Major Casey

Australia's Prime Minister Honors Great Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Lincoln Ellsworth, the Polar explorer and hero of the dramatic rescue in the Antarctic, arrived by aeroplane at Canberra, Feb. 20, to be entertained at luncheon by the Commonwealth Government. He made a speech that was notably brief. He is a man of action, not of words. Included in the gathering was Consul-General for the United States Pierrepont Moffat, who came up specially from Sydney for the function.

The Prime Minister, J. A. Lyons, said that the national capital of Australia was proud to welcome such a world figure as Lincoln Ellsworth, whose life had been one of adventure, courage and romance—a man who ranked with the Amundsens, Scotts, Shackletons, Mawsons and Wilkinses of polar exploration fame. The feats of these great men recalled those of Columbus, Da Gama, Drake and Cook.

"Life Too Easy"

"He might have sat in an armchair and taken life at his ease," said Mr. Lyons, "but he preferred to use it as one of service, not only to the people of his own country but to the people of the whole world. Whether we look back to the days when Mr. Ellsworth was constructing railway lines, looking for gold in Alaska, conducting geological survey missions, executing constructional engineering work, crossing the south Atlantic by airship, flying across the Arctic Circle, or taking his life in his hands in both the north and south polar regions, we cannot but realize the extraordinary fullness and usefulness of his life. It is an object-lesson to all, a corrective to some of the tendencies of modern life which tempt people to take things too easily. Like all the really great, the quality of modesty is strongly marked in him. There is no spirit of boastfulness about him.

Proud to Have Helped

"Because of all these things Australia is proud to have been associated with this rescue. The Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia have been pleased to be able to do something for an American citizen as some measure of return for the splendid things done by that country in the search for Charles Ulm, one of the world's greatest aviators. When a citizen of one country is in danger those of other countries gladly go to his assistance, but in this case Australia was particularly interested because we feel we are a little closer to America. We are both English-speaking countries, and we are both interested in the Pacific and the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, an ideal which rests largely in the hands of these two nations."

Visit to Washington

There was an interesting passage in the speech delivered by Sir George Pearce, the Minister for External Affairs, who is the Minister responsible for the administration of Australia's Antarctic dependency. Sir George was present as a delegate to the Washington Conference in 1922, and recalling his meeting with President Harding he said: "The President asked me who were my favorite authors when I was a boy, and I said Captain Marryatt and Fennimore Cooper. 'Ah,' replied the President, 'I thought Fennimore Cooper would be one of them! Well, let me tell you that what gave me most pleasure was in reading about the exploits of the Australian explorers. I bought all the books I could find about them.'

"To test his memory," added Sir George Pearce, "I asked him if he could tell me the year in which John Forrest made his epic journey from Perth to Port Augusta, and like a flash came the answer—'1870.'"

Up to the present Australia's Minister for External Affairs has not made a visit to the dependency in Antarctica. He excuses himself on the ground that there are too many critics of the tendency to indulge in "ministerial jaunts."

Ellsworth's Reply

Here is the reply which Mr. Ellsworth made to the speeches of welcome and congratulation:

"When, some five weeks ago at the Bay of Whales, I heard of the energetic action you and your Government had taken which had as its result the arrival of the Discovery II at that desolate spot, I made up my mind that I would visit your great country to tender you my thanks in person. I feel highly honored to meet you, Mr. Prime Minister, and the members of your Government to whom I owe so much. I am deeply honored by your congratulations and the cordiality of the welcome extended to me. My only regret is that my companion on the flight, Mr. Hollick-Kenyon, and the other members of my expedition are not present with me on this occasion.

"Although, happily, we were able to complete our trans-Antarctic flight and reach the Bay of Whales without great difficulty, that fact in no way diminishes my appreciation of the spontaneous gesture of the Commonwealth Government in so promptly arranging for the despatch of assistance when the failure of our radio made it appear likely that we were in difficulties. I wish also to again thank Lieut. Hill and the officers and men of Discovery II, Flight-Lieutenants Douglas and Murdoch and the men of the R. A. A. F. party for the rapidity with which their search was carried out and for their many kindnesses since I embarked on their vessel.

"I thank you from my heart for your assistance, which I so much appreciate, and which is also greatly appreciated in my own native land."

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New York Warned It Is Heading For 'Smoky City' Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The unenviable distinction of being known as "the smoky city" may be acquired by New York unless something is done speedily to abate the smoke nuisance here, according to a report by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, made public today. Education of fuel users, strict enforcement of smoke ordinances and co-operation with antismoke authorities are recommended as first steps leading to a solution of the problem.

The report, drawn by the committee on sanitation of which Dr. George A. Soper is chairman, cites a list of consequences to New York's pall of soot and smoke. Among these are wasting of fuel and the reduction of sunlight in the metropolitan area. Other items in the group were:

1. Fogs and reduction of visibility, which delays shipping and interferes with aerial navigation.
2. Abnormal use of artificial illumination required for offices, factories and homes.
3. Discoloration of the exterior of stone buildings and monuments, making frequent sand blasting necessary.
4. Darkening of paint within structures and without, so that repainting will be required more frequently than otherwise.
5. Damaging of merchandise displayed in department stores and shops and soiling of home furnishings which adds to the cost of cleaning.

"New York is behind the times in respect to keeping her atmosphere clean," the report says. "This is true when measured by American or European standards. Good work has been done to control smoke in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Pittsburgh and other cities in this country. In England, the atmosphere over large areas has been improved by consistent effort."

Let's Go to the Woods!

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1. American Forests Magazine. Every issue worth keeping.
2. Travel and Recreation Service. Information on hunting, fishing, dude ranches, camping equipment, etc.
3. Trips Into the Forest Wilderness. Unique trips every summer at actual cost.
4. Washington Information. Answers to your questions on legislation and the Government.
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INQUIRE
Send for full information about these services. They save your time and money. Just fill in and mail the attached inquiry form.
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BUT before we go, let's look into the privileges of membership in The American Forestry Association because they will increase your knowledge and enjoyment of the whole realm of life out-of-doors.

SINCE 1875 the A. F. A. has led the way in forest education. To members of the Association come vivid stories, first-hand reports, and fascinating pictures published monthly in the Association's official journal, providing a growing, permanent library of authoritative, timely information about American forest life.

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Without obligation, tell me more about The American Forestry Association.
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Social Crediters Fail on Payment Of Bonded Debts

EDMONTON, Alta., April 1 (AP)—The deadline for payment or default on a $3,200,000 bond maturity arrived for the Alberta Government today.

Hope for federal assistance faded in Ottawa at midnight when the Dominion Government's authority to loan money to provinces not endorsing the provincial loan council expired.

Two cabinet meetings here yesterday failed to find a solution to the debt payment problem.

Thus Alberta became potentially the first province in the Dominion to default on a bond obligation. If default is to be avoided, some action must be taken during banking hours today.

Will Pay Interest

Announcing interest payments on the maturing bonds would be met when the banks opened, Premier Aberhart said yesterday no arrangement had been made for payment of the principal.

"I am sorry, but it is impossible," he said after the first Cabinet meeting in reference to hope of federal aid.

The Cabinet met again at night and discussed the situation but at its close Charles Cockroft, Provincial Treasurer, said the Government was still unable to find a means of avoiding default. Both the Alberta Government and the Dominion stood firm, he said, on the Loan Council dispute.

Has Half a Million

The Administration required $2,650,000 to enable it to meet the debt. It has $550,000 earmarked in the sinking fund toward retirement of the maturity, a 1916 issue bearing interest at 6 per cent. Federal aid was sought when the Government found it would be unable to meet the debt.

Premier Aberhart described the payment of interest on the issue as a "token payment"—indicating the Government's good faith in meeting its obligations. The bonds, he said, formed an inheritance of the Government which was doing its best to put the finances of the Province in sound condition.

Ottawa Can't Do It

At Ottawa, Finance Minister Dunning declared that Premier Aberhart had not taken advantage of the terms by which the federal treasury could advance the necessary funds to meet the obligation.

Premier Aberhart declined to subscribe to conditions for the proposed Dominion-Provincial Loan Council if it impaired the financial autonomy of the province. The Council, contemplated by the Federal Government, would take provincial securities for guaranteeing provincial bond issues.

Financial observers interested in the career of the world's first Social Credit Government, of which Alberta's Premier Aberhart is the head, saw almost certain default.

By the Canadian Press

EDMONTON, Alta., April 1—While the Legislature went ahead with a plan under which the Province's debt of $160,000,000 could be refunded at lower interest rates the Premier reiterated his rejection of the proposal of Dominion Finance Minister Dunning that the Province adhere to a Federal Government's loan council scheme.

This provides for a system under which future borrowings by Provinces would be subject to the control of an advisory council.

"It would seem," the Premier said, "that we will have to follow the course which the British Government took in connection with the war debt; make a token payment. Or perhaps the bondholders can appreciate our unfortunate position and receive a new issue of bonds in settlement of the old maturity.

"I am sure they will know this maturity is an inheritance and that we are doing our level best to put our house in order so that we may be able to meet our future obligations as they arise."

Dern to Tour Flood Area

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Secretary of War Dern plans to leave Washington tomorrow by motor for a tour of the flood-devastated regions in the East. He will be accompanied by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers. Their exact itinerary has not yet been determined.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Plans to Advertise Advertising Arouse Nationwide Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—More than $25,000,000 in advertising space in newspapers, magazines and farm publications will be devoted to the 1936 "advertising advertising" campaign sponsored by N. W. Ayer & Son, it is estimated by officials of this Philadelphia advertising agency.

Eighty per cent of the publications to which Ayer's special series of advertisements for the campaign was offered without charge have agreed to use them.

Among those who have accepted the series are 1617 newspapers, 25 general magazines, 13 women's magazines and 29 farm publications.

For the use of newspapers 52 advertisements have been prepared, one for each week in the year. Three series of 12 each were designed especially to meet the requirements of magazines of general circulation, women's magazines and farm journals.

"We began this series of advertisements about advertising 18 years ago and, because of its effectiveness, we have kept it up every year since then," says an announcement from the agency. "Their purpose is to educate the public to read advertisements and to buy advertised goods. No charge is made for them and, of course, the name of the agency does not appear in them."

Mexican Town Thwarts Political Uprising

LAREDO, Texas, April 1 (AP)—An attempt to seize control of the Nuevo Laredo City Government, just across the border in Mexico, resulted in one fatality and four wounded. The outbreak was attributed to a political feud between two rival factions.

One faction advanced on the City Hall just before dawn. Policemen in the building were unaware of the attack until they were ordered to evacuate. The shooting resulted.

Mayor Martin Herrera called for military protection of the City Hall. Gov. Enrique Canseco of the state of Tamaulipas named Candelario Guajardo to head a civil junto to handle municipal affairs until an election can be held.

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Thursday Nights COMPLETE MEAL 35¢
SALISBURY STEAK
FRESH MUSHROOM SAUCE
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SUITS
With a beautiful collar of WOLF!
$39.75
Buttons are everywhere . . and the FITTED suit is the newest thing out of Paris! Sleek Galyak, American silvered fox . . are featured in this remarkable collection at the I. J. Fox famous low price . . . $39.75.
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Many One-of-a-kind
De luxe quality, amazing variety of styles, leathers, superior workmanship and fittings. All the newest in bag fashions chosen for their smartness and excellent taste. Such colors as Chaudron, sulphur, navy, grey, purple, brown, black.
Street Floor

Simply beyond description, the new hats arriving each day, each a portrait of elegance, each the product of workroom technique.
Incidentally, have you seen our Easter windows?

Women's Activities
Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Europe With Faces Turned Toward Peace

Fashions—Foods
Wednesday and Friday Page

To Build European Security

Women Would Eliminate Inequalities Between Sexes

What are women of Europe thinking concerning world affairs? Under what economic and social conditions do they live and work? Are their problems related to the larger national problems discussed in the news? The Editor of the Women's Page has asked Miss Phyllis Lovell, of our London staff, to write a monthly letter that would help us to answer these questions. Miss Lovell has long been deeply interested in helping all women; and through personal correspondence with women in many countries of Europe and in South Africa is able to bring you, on the first Wednesday of each month, information and discussion that should help us women of the New World and the Old to understand one another better.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

When I met you in the United States last fall, we talked about women and peace. Over in your home in Lexington—do you remember?—we sat of a night talking until the logs that we had collected from the plantation had burned themselves to ashes in the grate and we had to go to bed because, outside, the air was keen and frosty and we, ourselves, began to grow cold.

Amidst Sabre Rattling

Do you remember that you asked me to write to you sometimes about the women of Europe and their work for peace, and how, out of that request, we evolved the idea of a regular letter, once every month perhaps, that would link you with European women and show you how—though statesmen rattle their swords—women have set their faces toward peace and are moving steadily in that direction? I remember it well.

But in writing to you about these things, I want you clearly to realize at the outset one point that is not very generally taken into consideration, although women regard it as an important point. In Europe, the cry of the past years among nations has been for the establishment of two conditions—a condition of equality and a condition of security. Many people have held the idea that these conditions could, and eventually would, be established by international regulation carried out as a process of law. They have placed their faith in this, and have become more and more disillusioned and alarmed as the machinery set up for the special purpose of implementing such process has shown signs of breaking down.

Against this, however, there is a group of people, and many of them are women, who have perceived quite clearly that no machinery in the world will work unless it is driven intelligently. They have perceived that those who have cried most loudly for equal and secure conditions in Europe have, at the same time, failed most seriously in the realization of what these conditions entail and upon what they depend, and they have set themselves to try, in season and out of season, to explain their point of view.

Do Not Know One Another

It is interesting that this group of people has belonged to no single country, nor has it belonged to one sex. In most instances, the members of it have never made any contact with each other. Yet they have all said the same thing. They have all said, and kept on saying, that equality and security can never be made by machine, that, until such things are established in thinking, and are showing desirable fruits in home affairs, and business affairs, and commercial affairs, and political affairs, they cannot be established nor bear fruit anywhere at all.

Women, of course, have taken a large share in this and for a reason. They have been made to witness, in their own experience, things that have forced home to them the point that public opinion has not yet grasped the necessity for individual thinking on secure and equal lines; and that only as a result of individual thinking will nations be able to think along lines of security and equality.

In Europe, as you know, not every country has as yet granted women political enfranchisement. You know that the parliamentary vote is not yet in the possession of women in France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, nor Yugoslavia. That Hungary, Belgium and Portugal have given parliamentary suffrage only with restrictions. That in Greece and Roumania, women have only a limited measure of municipal suffrage. That in Italy, although a measure of municipal suffrage was given in 1923, conditions changed under the present system of a "National Council of Corporations," and women now vote only under certain restrictions.

Genuine Economic Equality

Such circumstances do not lead women to conclusions other than that thinking is lopsided in regard to public responsibility, and lopsided not only as between sex and sex but also as between country and country. And their conclusions are strengthened when they turn from political responsibility to wage-earning responsibility and try to unravel the complications of Europe in regard to women and economics.

Economic thinking in Europe is sadly confused in regard to women, and about as unequal and insecure as it could well be. Russia presents the nearest approach to commonsense. A governmental enquiry has just been made there into the openings for women and into their general aptitude for work, and it seems that a genuine effort is being made to select candidates for jobs quite apart from any considerations of sex.

Executives With Men Under Them

In Russia, there are so many women doctors that means are being taken now to induce men to enter the profession. I have never been in Russia, so cannot speak from personal experience, but I understand that women hold 5.8 per cent of the directorates of technical institutes; that some 33 per cent of the posts available to natural scientists belong to them; that in industrial undertakings, some 43,000 women occupy "posts of direction," and that the numbers are even higher for similar posts in agricultural work.

But Russia stands alone in this regard. When it comes to any other country—with the exception, perhaps, of Finland, where a fairly stable sense of equality at present exists—economic conditions between men and women are anything but equal. Great Britain boasts a "tradition" that women in governmental service must resign upon marriage. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Austria and other countries have recently, and in varying degrees, decided to build up a "tradition" of a similar kind and, since the conditions of governmental service base the conditions of all other services, women's economic status is decidedly in peril. Germany and Italy definitely restrict women who work wholly apart from the government, the former going so far as to deny permanent administrative appointments to women of under 35 years of age, and all appointments to the daughters of men who earn more than a certain specified salary.

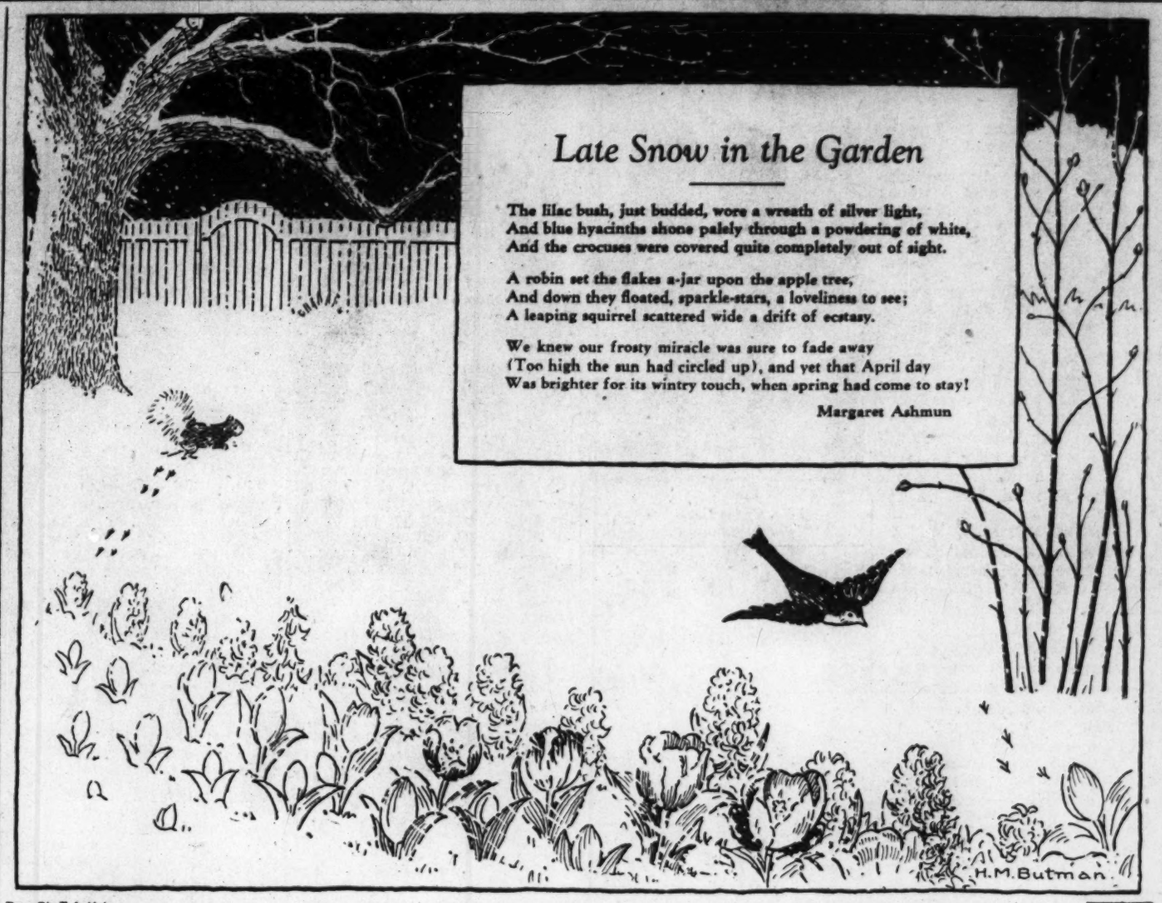
Moreover—and here is a tendency which is hard to reconcile with reason—almost every country in Europe professes a belief that it is possible to ease unemployment by discharging women and giving their work to men—a theory which really is foolish, since not all women have men to support them and there are, according to statistics, only 17 women to every 100 men unemployed in Europe. Unemployment can never, therefore, be shifted properly, while the attempt to shift it only interferes with women's work and lowers their economic standing.

I have covered matters rather widely. Future letters will treat more specifically with the way in which women are dealing with a situation that holds for them almost every kind of political and economic complexity. For the moment, though, I did not want to be specific. The economic difficulties under which women are working in Europe are so intimately bound up with the issues of peace that I felt I must draw attention to this in a general way in my first letter to you.

Women are beginning to be aware, just as men are beginning to be aware, of the pitfalls surrounding an attempt to control nations by methods which do not yet control individuals. They do not, nowadays, ask for equality and security merely because they desire the personal satisfaction which comes in the possession of such things. They ask for equality and security because these are the demands of Europe, and Europe is unlikely to attain them until, individually, the men and women of each European nation come to think in such terms as a matter of course.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL.


Late Snow in the Garden
The lilac bush, just budded, wore a wreath of silver light,
And blue hyacinths shone palely through a powdering of white,
And the crocuses were covered quite completely out of sight.
A robin set the flakes a-jar upon the apple tree,
And down they floated, sparkle-stars, a loveliness to see;
A leaping squirrel scattered wide a drift of ecstasy.
We knew our frosty miracle was sure to fade away
(Too high the sun had circled up), and yet that April day
Was brighter for its wintry touch, when spring had come to stay!
Margaret Ashmun
H.M.Butman

By a Staff Artist

Among Those Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Two years ago the Architectural League of New York decided that in order to round out and fulfill its service to the public it needed certain qualities and accomplishments which women, if these were professionally trained and talented, could best contribute. It elected to membership, therefore, 11 women: one architect, two mural painters, four sculptors, three interior decorators and one landscape architect.

Mrs. Vera Cook Solomonsky, the architect, says that women who are successful in her profession pay very little attention in their thoughts to the fact that they are women, but are deeply concerned with the question, "Can I build beautifully and practically?"

Mrs. Hildreth Meière, who, with Mrs. Lillian Gaertner Palmedo, represents the mural painters of the league, also decries the tabulation of women in a sex category and opposes their holding within the league exclusive exhibitions.

The four sculptors chosen are Malvina Hoffman, Harriet Frishmuth, Katherine Lane and Mrs. Gail Corbett. Interior decoration is represented by Mrs. Nancy McClelland, Mrs. Mary Linton Ackerman and Virginia Hammill; and landscape architecture by Helen Swift Jones.

Response to Beauty

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you ever watch the eyes of people at a flower show? Much as I love flowers I have often found myself loving far more the look in people's eyes as they paused before this and that exhibit. And as this is the season for flower shows—New York, Philadelphia, Boston have just had their gala spring festivals—many of you may yet have the chance that I had last week, to go to a flower show mostly to hear voices soften, and to watch faces light up with the joy of seeing beauty. It makes one consider anew, how—after all—dear and wholesome people are.

Recently in his program notes for the broadcast of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony concert, Lawrence Gilman discussed the subject of recognizing beauty. Why is a piece of music or of sculpture beautiful to one person and not to another? This, he said, he used to puzzle over. Why did a symphony seem mere offensive noise to one generation of listeners, while to another and later one it was acclaimed as great? At length he had come to the conclusion, he said, that this thing we call beauty is not absolute, but that "beauty is our response within to something without." Beauty exists then, only when we respond to it. You have heard physicists say that a great tree crashing down in a dense forest makes no sound—unless there is a creature or a human being there to record the sound waves by hearing them. This concept of beauty is something like that.

* * *

For a moment such an idea of beauty held for me only a sense of deprivation. No absolute beauty? Silky gray pussywillows cuddled along gracefully spreading branches? One of my tawny-colored dogs bounding joyously toward me with a bright blue ball in his mouth? The littlest toddler in my Sunday School class lispingly echoing the last word of each phrase as I repeat for him the Twenty-third Psalm?

Then as I thought it over, I knew that such an idea of beauty, on the contrary, reveals deep riches. For this sort of beauty is our thinking. And the sum total of beauty seen in the world means that a cumulative beauty of thought is active in the world, and has been so down the ages. What a life of wonder and adventure opens up! Never will the supply "run out." Never will we be satiated. Ever will we be led to new unfoldment new discovery, in exploring for beauty of thought, action and expression. A Brahms that means little to one person and much to another may go further and mean something to the first and far more to the second, as new responsiveness is individually achieved. And beyond the seeing with our eyes and hearing with our ears lies the infinite resource of perceiving with our mind and hearing with our understanding.

* * *

You have probably taken some friend to see a view you particularly enjoy, and have found that she seems merely to glance it over before talking of something else. You have perhaps wondered why yet another friend prefers a skyline of chimneypots to the blue of distant hills. And like all of us, you may have at times been tempted to think someone else has poor taste simply because he cares not a whit for a painting you count glorious.

Is there not emphasis on our learning to be more tolerant, more encouraging, in the thought that no one of us, nor even a large group of us, may crystallize a set of standards and dictate to all the rest: "This is beauty" and "This is not beauty"? Beauty becomes, then, a result, not a cause. A result of unfoldment, of the enriched and awakened apprehensions, a thing to be recognized with sheer gratitude that it is recognized at all. Like the detailed and unfolding wonder of the northern spring before which so many of us even now stand filled with thankfulness, it is synonymous with that true response to good which the discerning heart can find in everyone.

What we bring to it then is what we find. Is not this, to moods discontented and critical, a significant answer? No beauty in so-and-so's character? Nothing lovely happened today? A drab evening? A job dull and baffling? "Beauty," quoted Mr. Gilman, "is our response within to something without." If then an experience or a friend seems less than beautiful, is it possible that we may need to cultivate more assiduously that "response within"?

Millicent Taylor

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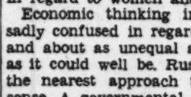

AND NOW THAT EASTER IS ALMOST HERE . . .

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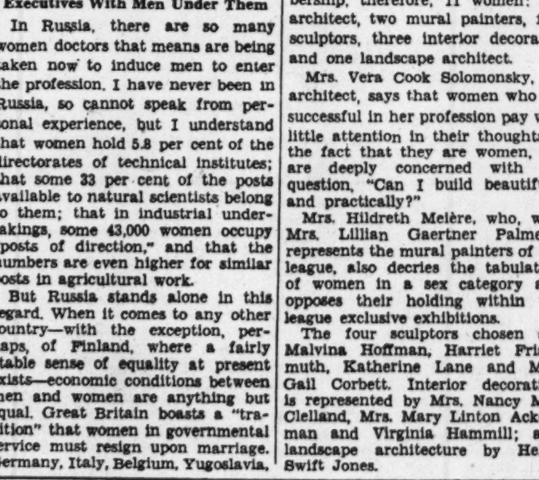

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Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
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Three 'Sample' Planks Drafted On U. S. War and Peace Issues By Foreign Policy Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—On the premise that the threat of war in Europe and Asia has made American foreign policy "a major national issue," the Foreign Policy Association today outlines in one of its little "headline books" three possible national platforms on the broad issues of war and peace.

Written by William T. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, the book gives the sample views of an isolationist-expansionist group, an internationalist group, and a "keep-out-of-war" group, leaving with the voter the choice between the three policies. It is not only a thorough examination of the material which platform-makers at Cleveland and Philadelphia must study when the conventions meet, but it gives voters a touchstone by which to judge the final product of the platform-makers.

World-Wide Links

Early, the study smashes the idea that it is possible for Americans to ignore foreign affairs, and "leave Europe to solve its own troubles. But we cannot escape just by minding our own business, for our business is wold-wide. American ships travel the seven seas. More than 2,000,000 American wage earners depend for their jobs on industries which are selling goods or services to foreign countries. War in Europe or Asia will involve our interests. And the march of events will compel us to make vital decisions affecting the life and welfare of our people."

The sample platforms presented in this volume show the three groups which are to be found in national thinking today.

The Isolationist View

Advocates of political isolation and economic expansion, Mr. Stone paraphrases, would propose:

1. On the Issue of War.

A temporary neutrality law forbidding sale of arms and ammunition to all belligerents but upholding the historic doctrine of the freedom of the seas. Defense of the "rights" to American citizens to carry on trade and commerce under the rules of international law.

A firm policy based on no interference in the internal affairs of other nations and no entangling alliances. Opposition to any form of co-operation with the League of Nations to enforce peace by boycotts or sanctions.

Settlement of international disputes by arbitration, but opposition to American adherence to the World Court.

2. The Far East.

Upholding all treaties and agreements, support of the open-door doctrine, protection and defense of American citizens, support of Philippine independence after 10 years, but in favor of building permanent military and naval bases in the islands.

3. National Defense.

A navy "second to none," an army and air force strong enough to support the national policies and commerce of the United States, to protect national interests, maintain honor and dignity abroad. Building an American merchant marine as a second line of defense and an aid to American commerce.

4. Trade.

A high protective tariff "to prevent the United States from becoming a dumping ground for cheap foreign goods. Extension of American foreign trade. Oppose cancellation of the war debts owed the United States.

Co-operation Platform

International co-operationists take the following stands:

1. The Issue of War.

Temporary neutrality legislation forbidding the export of arms, ammunition, and other war materials and forbidding loans and credits to all belligerents. Advocate giving the President authority, with the consent of Congress, to lift any and all embargoes against a country which has been attacked in violation of the Pact of Paris.

Consultation with other signatories of the pact in case of any threatened or actual violation of the treaty.

Support the Pope resolution, providing for membership of the United States in the League of Nations "on the clear understanding that the United States shall not be compelled to adopt measures which might involve the use of armed force.

Friday Night Set For Hauptmann to Pay Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

guard late in the same afternoon, he again protested his innocence.

He scored Dr. John F. Condon, ("Jafsie"), the ransom intermediary who identified him as the man to whom the ransom money was paid; Attorney General Wilentz, who prosecuted him, and even had a word of censure for his "chief lawyer" at the Flemington trial.

"I assure Your Excellence that I am not guilty of this crime," the German-born carpenter wrote.

"Why did people say on the witness stand they saw me near Hopewell? Up to the present day I have no idea where the Lindbergh house in Hopewell is located."

Under New Jersey law, a condemned man is sentenced to die within a certain week, usually beginning on Monday. The hour, within the week, is left to the discretion of the warden, who when he has chosen a specific night may change it, as did Colonel Kimberling.

The execution can be delayed until midnight Saturday at Colonel Kimberling's orders.

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A Woman in the News

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Mrs. Grace Coolidge
School Trustee

Prohibition Party Seeks Renewal Of Place in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Rehabilitation of the Prohibition Party's forces in Greater New York began today after an organization conference, held by temperance leaders here last night. Officials of the party said they would pursue an aggressive campaign to return it to a place on the New York State ballot from which it has been absent for nearly a decade.

"Twelve hundred signatures are needed to place the party among others on the ballot, and 50 of these signatures must come from each county," Robert J. McAusland, selected last night as chairman of the Prohibition Party's New York City committee, said. "We don't expect that getting on the state ballot will be such a difficult task, and it is anticipated that we shall arrive there this year."

"Considerably more trouble will be experienced in getting the party represented on congressional and aldermanic ballots, because so many more names are required as sponsors," Mr. McAusland continued. "Three thousand signatures must support a request for the congressional ballot and 1500 are necessary for the aldermanic."

The Prohibition Party has polled as many as 80,000 votes in New York elections in the past, and normally gathers important political strength that is at present virtually unorganized, he said.

Support for the national convention of the Prohibition Party, to be held on May 5 to 8 in Niagara Falls, was asked at last night's meeting, and proposals were made to charter transportation so that a large delegation from New York City might be assured. Of 1500 delegates called to the convention, New York is entitled 143, it was announced.

Plans revealed at the organization meeting were that initial efforts to consolidate the Prohibition Party's political strength in New York City would begin in the Borough of Manhattan and extend from there throughout the remaining four boroughs.

Austria Breaks St. Germain Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

many as will be allowed by Austrian finances.

During the last three months the Government has performed compulsory registrations on the whole population, probably with a view to this end.

Austrian Farmers Get Voting Privileges As Government Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The organization of the new State of Austria has developed to such a degree that various corporations here are soon to be permitted to choose their representatives.

General elections for the agriculturists, the largest corporation of all, are announced to be held Oct. 25 while one province, that of Voralberp, will vote in April. This certainly indicates a step forward towards participation of the nation in the process of government.

The agriculturists have been the first to be allowed to vote because they have always been conservative and "clerical." As Roman Catholics they are opposed to Hitlerism and as landowners and food producers they disapprove of Marxism.

The agriculturists have all along been the chief supporters of this Government. It has been possible, therefore, to allow them to vote without running any great risk.

The elections are to be graduated. They will resemble a pyramid and the persons coming out at the top as representatives of the villagers in the central governing body, will have to pass through so many sieves that they will certainly not be very radical. Nevertheless, the fact that the peasants will begin to vote and express themselves should give an impetus towards democracy.

The peasants have a number of very vital demands which must become an influential factor in the Government. It is quite probable, also, that before the end of the year the workers will be given some sort of franchise. If National Socialist Germany is accepted as a member of the family of states, the autocratic government here will have to seek a basis of support among the Austrian people. Absolutism in its present extreme form would seem unlikely, therefore, to continue so very much longer.

Mrs. Coolidge Honored For Service to School

The other day they made Mrs. Calvin Coolidge a trustee of the Clarke School for the Blind, in Northampton, Mass.

There is something very fitting about that. It reaches way back to the beginning of the century when Grace Coolidge was a young graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1902, and was taking her first job as a teacher at the School for the Blind. In those days she did not have the slightest idea that in quiet, elm-shaded Northampton, she would encounter a stern, young lawyer with red hair, and a lot of freckles, whom she would marry, and that the young lawyer would eventually become the Chief Executive of the nation.

Energetic Youngster

Up in equally quiet Burlington, Vt., where she was born, they used to call her "Little Gracie Goodhue." There the townsfolk knew her first, as a bright-eyed baby, who did much cheerful chattering, then, as a pigtailed youngster, rosy cheeked and energetic, who always ran through the quiet streets on her way to the old Pine Street School.

Her father, Captain Goodhue, was inspector of steamboats on Lake Champlain, appointed in 1886 by President Cleveland. In 1870, he married Lemira Barrett, and they spent a good deal of time, through the rest of their lives, trying to convince people that Mrs. Goodhue's name was not Elmira, but Lemira.

Youthful Leader

Grace became a kind of infant general of the neighborhood, always a leader, inevitably on the side of the less strong, or less fortunate child. In the Goodhue barn, her father fitted up a space, with small desks and chairs and there, with the assistance of her playmates, she learned to like teaching school.

The walls of her back bedroom, in the Maple Street house, she covered with pictures cut out of current magazines and pasted over the flowered wall paper. About the time when the Coolidges were going to the White House, and the house passed into other hands, it was a matter of local curiosity, whether the new occupants would preserve that room as it was, an extraordinary picture gallery, peopled by fashionable ladies in trailing silks and velvets, cats, dogs, cartoons, many Abraham Lincolns, with a liberal sprinkling of Sunday School texts.

Always Helping

In view of her childhood tastes, it was perhaps inevitable that Grace Goodhue should select some such place as the Clarke School in which to make herself useful, putting her education to work. When she left the school to marry the young lawyer, she maintained her contact with it in various helpful ways. It has always been enough to bring her out of her preferred retirement, that the Clarke School had need of anything she could give or do. Thus her acceptance of the trusteeship does not mean anything new, but simply means more of the habitual.

Mongolian Air Raid Charged by Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

correspondents elicited no information, causing an assumption of a rigid military censorship.

Under these circumstances, competent authorities close to the War and Foreign officers said that if the Mongol claim was correct they were inclined to believe the soldiery on the faraway front line of imperial expansion had acted again without Tokyo's orders.

Another Military Coup?

These authorities, still basing their remarks on the hypothesis of the accuracy of the Mongol version, expressed belief that on the Mongolan wastelands might be occurring one more of those military coups with which Japan's warriors, without the foreknowledge or sanction of either the civilian Government or high army command in Tokyo might plunge the nation into a reckless adventure.

These sources said the Manchoukuo militarists might either be ignorant or disregardful of the grave consequences implied by an Outer Mongolian invasion, or mindful of such consequences and seeking to commit the Imperial Government to expansionist courses for which it was unwilling and unready.

Roosevelt Wins Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 1 (AP)—Oklahoma's Democratic delegates to the national convention in Philadelphia were instructed yesterday to cast their 22 votes for Roosevelt for President and Garner for Vice-President. Mrs. John G. Catlett and Scott Ferris were elected national committeemen by the state convention. A platform endorsing the Roosevelt Administration was adopted.

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Russia Warns Japanese On Mongol Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet-Manchurian border between Lake Khanka and Korea.

Mr. Stomoniakoff replied that the Soviets want peaceful arrangements for all borders, including Mongolia, and see no purpose in limiting discussions to one section of the borders.

Manchu-Japanese Force Driven From Mongolia, Report to Moscow Says

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MOSCOW, April 1—Official advices from Mongolia stated today that a battle of more than 24 hours between Mongolians and Manchoukuans had ended after the Manchoukuans and allied Japanese had been forced to retreat from Mongolian territory.

The official dispatches did not mention the casualties.

The announcement arrived in Moscow shortly after other dispatches from the eastern border had stated that the Japanese and Manchoukuan troops had received reinforcements of men, field guns, tanks and airplanes.

Soviet sources said they had no doubt that the fighting was taking place on Mongolian territory and that the Japanese and Manchoukuans had crossed the frontier from Manchoukuo.

They said the Mongol troops had strict orders not to take aggressive action.

As yet, there has been received no exact information as to the number of troops participating in the action, although the sketchy reports indicated that the forces were larger than had met in any previous border clashes.

Soviet Steamers Held

The present conflict arose exactly a week after a fresh series of border incidents started, following a long period of comparative calm in the Far East.

The new engagement apparently involved the second Japanese-Manchoukuan assault on the Adyk-Dolon border post in three days. Earlier Soviet advices said invaders had failed in an attempt to take that post last Sunday.

Another incident arose directly between the Soviet Union and Japan, an official Russian news agency dispatch from Tokyo reporting that the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine Youreneff, protested to the Tokyo Foreign Office against detention by the Japanese of two Soviet steamers and arrest of the captains on espionage charges.

Venue Change Ordered In Florida Flogging Case

TAMPA, Fla., April 1 (AP)—A change of venue, ordered after efforts to seat a jury were unavailing, has sent the Joseph Shoemaker flogging case trials to Bartow, in neighboring Polk County.

Judge Robert T. Dewell set the first of the trials—in which three suspended Tampa policemen were charged with kidnaping E. F. Poulnot—for April 13. A panel of 108 veniremen was exhausted here without filling the jury box. The venue change was granted, the judge added, because of the widespread discussion here of the flogging.

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Public Forums Help Adult Education In West Virginia Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Adult education has come to this town in the form of a public forum, one of several projects launched to create public interest, unity, and co-operation in home enterprises.

This civic forum is designed to bring "the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker together to study and reason with the banker, radical, conservative, and laborer," according to Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and general forum supervisor.

Dr. Studebaker named Dr. Hubert Phillips, professor of political science of Fresno (Calif.) Teachers College, to organize the forum. County School Superintendent Floyd B. Cox will be county forum director.

Another progressive movement now under way is the closer co-operation between the city and West Virginia University here. At a university dinner, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Chauncey S. Boucher, president of the university, expressed the opinion that "the welfare of the community is the welfare of the university, and vice versa."

He asked co-operation not only from the students, faculty, and parents of students, but from every citizen and taxpayer and said that the university would offer every aid possible to the city and State.

In reply, S. Dunlap Brady Jr., president of the Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber was concentrating now more than ever before on establishing closer contacts with enterprises already within the community.

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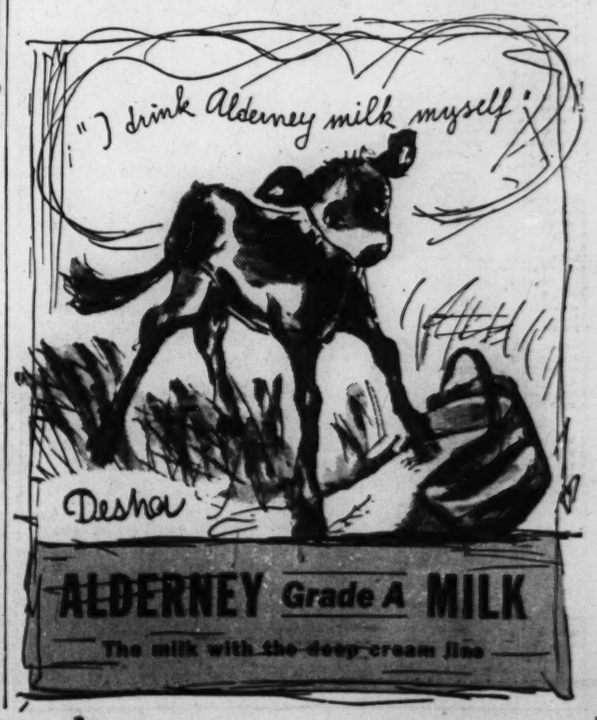

Back to Lamplight

THE flood waters of the Connecticut have temporarily triumphed over the big power plant on its banks; the city is in darkness. It is as if our quiet tabby of a river had suddenly turned wildcat and with one huge paw snuffed out our electric current in order to go prowling through streets turned jungle, chasing thousands from their homes, sniffing at their heels as they run for higher ground.

But even in the first black moments of confusion, with sirens still shrieking their warnings, lights begin to spring up in the hill sections; there are flickers of candles, the spurt of a lantern—man against jungle.

And now, after many hours, I am watching a miraculously acquired oil lamp, while my mind, with one of those instant flash backs common to minds in times of turmoil, regales me with the first night I ever consciously looked at one of these blade-like kerosene flames and found it comforting.

* * *

IT WAS SUNSET when we got to grandfather's. On the short walk from the train to his house, down the main and only village street, I stumbled along with my hand in father's, scuffing up the dust at the side of the plank walk which was too narrow for two to walk abreast. Father was carrying my sister, whose three-year-old legs were not equal to this effort after the tiresome train ride. To our right, across the road, ran the millrace which to my child eyes seemed a good-sized river. The sun, slanting through the trees, laid its light between the green banks, so that we followed a gold ribbon unwinding straight to grandfather's white house. A prim picket fence held the flowers in the front yard from overflowing into the village street, which they certainly would have done, for grandmother's flowers were riotous.

"Here we are." Father's voice was hearty and jolly, as if he was glad to have his hand once more on this old gate that swung open with a prolonged squeak.

* * *

THE DOOR OF the high colonial stoop opened and grandfather stood there, smiling and running one hand through his thick gray hair that sprung up in a crest above his sun-tanned face.

"Well, well, well." At the familiar warm welcome, I broke away from my father's hand.

"Careful, little lady, careful." But the irregular flagstones had tripped me and I sprawled with my nose in grandmother's tansy. And it was she who picked me up, making a spry dart from the house. "What a pretty coat," she chattered as she brushed me off, "and here's the hat—no, we won't bother putting it on—" talking, talking in her high thin voice to cover up my ignominious fall, bundling me into the living-room where now there was a nice confusion of taking wraps off and several people talking at once.

"The baby must be sleepy." Grandmother had turned to my sister.

"*Not* the baby."

Grandfather chuckled at the childish treble raised in stout denial. "Of course not, mother; of course she's not the baby any more. How is Ann, son?"

"Fine, fine, never better." Father's tone was jollier than before. "And, as for the boy, wait till you see him—we're going to name him after you, Father."

"Well, well," Grandfather's eyes twinkled. "Hope the young man realizes what he has to live up to."

* * *

GRANDMOTHER WAS BUSTLING us out into the dining-room, where dishes were steaming and where the fragrance of baked ham hung over the table tantalizingly. I had thought I was hungry; in fact, I had been telling Father just how hungry I was before we got off the train, but now I couldn't eat. After one long gulp of the creamy milk at my place, I lost interest and sat staring at grandfather across from me. He smiled back at me with teasing eyes.

"Somebody's sleepy."

I shook my head. Sleepy? No, no, *no!* Not with all the exciting things to do as soon as supper was over; the cow, chickens—maybe a new calf—

My cataloguing was interrupted by my sister toppling over out of her higher chair. Father caught her and snuggled her in his lap. I stiffened my back determinedly.

"Never mind, Mother." My grandmother was getting up. "We'll be finished here in a minute."

But we weren't. It was hours, long hours through which I sat fighting the drowsiness that crept up on me from under the table in soft, delicious waves.

"Now, Mother, if you'll give me a hand." Father pulled back my chair and I slid to the floor on stiff, sleep-awkward legs.

* * *

GRANDMOTHER HAD BROUGHT from the kitchen a little hand-lamp that I remembered from other visits; it had a pearly white base, with a sheaf of pink roses, and she held it high in her hand, like pictures of the Statue of Liberty, as she went before us into the hall and up the steep stairs. Father followed her with Sister, now sound asleep, her legs bobbing up and down to add to the confused shadows on the wall as we climbed, climbed, climbed, a hundred steps it seemed to me, plodding doggedly in the rear.

Once at the top, we traversed the upstairs hall, then down two steps—the fun we used to have with the step-ups and step-downs in Grandfather's house; ours at home was stupidly all on one level—and we were in the low, shadow-filled front bedroom.

Grandmother was untying my shoes, while I sat with my legs sticking straight out from the chair, my hands pressed hard against its seat trying to keep myself awake. In my line of vision was the white mountainous bed, large enough to shelter a dozen sleepers the size of the two being prepared for it. I tried to lash myself into wanting to make my usual dash across the room, in order to leap onto its billowy heights, but all muscular initiative was sunk fathoms deep. The most I could do was to return my grandmother's smile, as she slipped my nightgown over my head.

* * *

"THERE GOES NUMBER ONE!" Father dropped my sister on the pillow against the wall and turned to me. "Up she goes!" He lifted me high and let me plop down into a nest that closed around me, letting me sink down, down. I thought of the first time I had been put to bed here and Mother had told me about the huge feather ticks so different from ours at home.

Father's eyes said good night, as he bent over me.

"I'll get the light when I come up, Mother."

"She will remember not to touch it?"

"Oh, she's a big girl now." Father turned away from the bed.

And now they were gone and I was alone with the light. Of course, my sister was in the nest next to mine, but so sound asleep she didn't count.

* * *

MY HEAVY EYES fixed on the lamp upon its stand, on its pearly white base, on its gold broad blade of light. The wick was cut, so that the edge of the flame made little hills up and down. I watched it drowsily. I closed my eyes halfway; the flame was living, pulsing, breathing with me as I breathed, in and out, in and out. I drew a long deep breath and opened my eyes wide. There was the sheaf of roses, warm and pink; I could smell them—no, it was tansy I smelled. My lids dropped lower; now the flame was the millrace, smooth, and gold in the sunset, leading to Grandfather's house; warm and gold and shining; quiet and peaceful. The low hum of voices came up from downstairs like far-away bees; I thought of my little new brother with his dark fuzzy head against Mother's wool jacket, and snuggled deeper into my nest. Through my lashes I could see the light, wider now and more golden, like the millrace—the bed was drifting, drifting, and I slept.

M. W. R.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FROM MY STUDIO WINDOW": *A Lithograph by John W. Gregory*

MR. JOHN W. GREGORY received his early training at the New England School of Design, followed by four years of work at the Art Students' League in New York City. There he studied illustration with Alan Lewis, painting under John Sloan, etching with Harry Wickey and lithography with Charles Locke.

Being interested in doing his own printing, he sought out George C. Miller, who is reputed to be one of the best printers in this country. From him he received many valuable ideas. Returning to Boston, he secured a hand press, which weighs 700 pounds, and set to work. It is interesting, also, to remember that the stones on which lithographs are drawn weigh about 90 pounds.

Mr. Gregory has exhibited in New York, Chicago and Providence, R. I., as well as in Boston and Provincetown, where he spends his summers. In addition to his drawing, he prints for other artists, teaches and lectures on lithography.

Mr. Gregory's own work is notable for its smoothness and fine contrasting textures. In "From My Studio Window," one is struck by the pleasing composition and the facile juxtaposition of light and shade. The road leads the eye pleasantly back to the dunes and off to the horizon line.

Let It Come Forth

Let song come from the heart
That cannot hold elation.
Let song come forth
Pealing like a mighty organ,
That the sounding may lift
Heavy hearts in its path.
Let song come forth
That a thousand hearts
May trumpet to the sky,
Like a mighty forest
In its first greeting to the sun.

EDOUARD DU BURON

Today the Song of Rain

SO LONG I had not heard it—
It almost startled me
To hear again that cadence
Of hushed cantabile.

With dolce grazioso
The sweet rain sings
A thrumming pizzicato
On silver strings.

Afar the robins answer
With fluting clear and high
And rush of swift staccato wings
Against tympanic sky.

Forsythia awakens,
Tender, green things start—
Today the lovely song of rain
Melted old earth's heart!

LILIAN MIDDLETON

"Lie not one to another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE can hardly suppose that when Paul wrote the words, "Lie not one to another," he was merely exhorting the Christians at Colosse to refrain from what we commonly understand as falsehood. He said: "Put off all these; anger, wrath, malice, . . . lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him" (Colossians 3:8-10).

A student of Christian Science often pondered the meaning of this exhortation. Gradually he discerned that its appeal—more than a call to a high moral standard—requires a deeper knowledge of man as the image and likeness of God. One must ever recognize man's spiritual origin and nature; for to see himself or another as material is to accept what is not true, and so to misunderstand God's creation.

The perfection and completeness of God have ever been the accepted teaching of the Christian faith. But from the time of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, until the revelation of Christian Science, it was not understood that this perfect God is divine Principle, infinite good, who cannot know sin, sickness, or death; and also, that He is forever expressed through His idea, man. It was through her deeply consecrated desire to know the truth regarding God and His creation that there came to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the revelation of the real man, whom the Bible declares to be in the image and likeness of God. After long and devoted search, she discerned the spiritual fact that man, God's likeness, must necessarily partake of his Father's divine nature. The Scriptures show conclusively that God is Spirit; therefore His expression, man, must be spiritual. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, also takes its stand upon this revelation, for on page 259 we read, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." This perfect man is the real man. Hence, for one to accept as real "the old man with his deeds" is to acknowledge a concept which must pass, since it is untrue, and to deceive himself and others about God's idea.

When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, referred to the resentment and uncharitableness in the criticisms of the Pharisees, he made the statement that such qualities were of their "father the devil," evil, who was a liar "and abode not in the truth." The perfect man of God's creating who is eternally present, and the truth concerning whom we must learn to hold ever in thought, reflects every Christlike quality. To believe in any other man is to accept a lie in place of the truth.

Here is spiritual truth, the influence and practical application of which are reaching to the ends of the earth, blessing and lifting men out of bondage into liberty. It is healing sickness and sin and bringing the kingdom of God into the homes, offices, workshops, and marts of the world.

If it be asked by what method this healing is taking place, one of the most striking passages in religious literature might be cited in reply. On page 7 of "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy makes this profound statement: "When I have most clearly seen and most sensibly felt that the infinite recognizes no disease, this has not separated me from God, but has so bound me to Him as to enable me instantaneously to heal a cancer which had eaten its way to the jugular vein." On the same page she continues, "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can."

To think and speak of God as less than infinite is to accept an untruth, while to think of man, God's beloved son, as less than the unchanging expression of His perfection, is to fall into the same error. When the Way-shower exhorted his hearers, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48), he taught the truth of spiritual man as distinguished from the false belief of man as material, imperfect, and under condemnation. It is proper, constructive, and Christian that men should not steal, nor lie, nor do the things forbidden by the moral law, and to be forever on mental guard against the insidious lie that would hold man to be less than "the image of him that created him," is the sure way to the highest morality and completeness of living. Ever to see our fellow men in this light also, is to lift the weight of condemnation from those we are sincerely anxious to help.

Let us then learn the truth regarding our real selfhood; for thereby, as the Way-shower taught, men are made free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"NO MINTAIS LOS UNOS A LOS OTROS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

APENAS se puede suponer que cuando San Pablo escribió las palabras: "No mintáis los unos a los otros", no hacía más que exhortar a los cristianos en Colosas a que se abstuviesen de lo que generalmente llamamos mentiras. Dijo: "Renunciad también vosotros a todas estas cosas: ira, enojo, malicia, . . . no mintáis los unos a los otros, ya que os habéis desnudado del hombre viejo con sus obras, y os habéis revestido del hombre nuevo, el cual se va renovando en ciencia, según la imagen de Aquel que le creó" (Colosenses 3:8-10).

Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana meditó muchas veces sobre la significación de esta exhortación. Poco a poco llegó a comprender que su demanda—más que una llamada a reglas éticas más elevadas—requiere un entendimiento más profundo del hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Tiene uno que reconocer siempre el origen y la naturaleza espiritual del hombre; porque considerándose a sí mismo o a otro como ser material, significa aceptar lo que no es verdad, no entendiendo la creación de Dios.

La perfección y entereza de Dios han sido siempre las enseñanzas aceptadas de la fe cristiana. Pero desde el tiempo de Cristo Jesús, el Guía, hasta la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana, no se había comprendido que este Dios perfecto es el Principio divino, el bien sumo, que no puede conocer el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte; y también que siempre se expresa por medio de Su idea, el hombre. Fué por su deseo, hondamente consagrado, de conocer la verdad acerca de Dios y Su creación que Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, recibió la revelación del hombre verdadero, del cual la Biblia declara que es la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Después de largas y profundas investigaciones, percibió ella el hecho espiritual de que el hombre, la imagen de Dios, tiene que participar necesariamente de la naturaleza divina de Su Padre. La Sagrada Escritura demuestra concluyentemente que Dios es Espíritu, y que por eso el hombre, Su expresión, tiene que ser espiritual. El libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy se funda en esta revelación, porque en la página 259 leemos: "El entendimiento, a la semejanza del Cristo, de la existencia científica y de la curación divina incluye un Principio perfecto y una idea perfecta—un Dios perfecto y un hombre perfecto—como base de pensamiento y de demostración." Este hombre perfecto es el hombre verdadero. Así es que si uno acepta como verdadero al "hombre viejo con sus obras", reconoce un concepto que tiene que pasar, puesto que es erróneo, y se engaña a sí mismo y a otros con respecto a la idea de Dios.

Cuando Cristo Jesús, el Guía, hizo mención del resentimiento y de la crueldad expresados en la crítica acerba de los fariseos, declaró que tales cualidades provenían de su "padre el diablo", el mal, que era mentiroso y "no permaneció en la verdad". El hombre perfecto de la creación de Dios, que está siempre presente y del cual tenemos que aprender a pensar correctamente en todo tiempo, refleja la suma de las cualidades a la semejanza del Cristo. El creer en cualquier otro hombre significa aceptar una mentira en lugar de la verdad.

Aquí hay una verdad espiritual,—la influencia y la aplicación práctica de la cual se extiende hasta los fines del mundo, bendiciendo y libertando a los hombres. Está curando a los enfermos y a los pecadores, trayendo el reino de Dios a los hogares, a las oficinas, a los talleres y a los mercados del mundo.

Si se preguntase por qué método se lleva a cabo esta curación, se podría citar uno de los párrafos más sorprendentes en la literatura religiosa. En la página 7 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) Mary Baker Eddy hace esta profunda declaración: "Cuando he visto más claramente y sentido más palpablemente, que el Infinito no conoce la enfermedad, esto no me ha separado de Dios, sino que me ha unido tanto con El, que me fué posible curar instantáneamente un cáncer que había penetrado hasta la vena yugular." En la misma página continúa: "Un reconocimiento de la perfección del Invisible infinito confiere un poder como ninguna otra cosa lo puede hacer."

Pensar y hablar de Dios como menos que infinito, significa aceptar una mentira, mientras que pensar del hombre, el hijo bienamado de Dios, como menos que la expresión inmutable de Su perfección, es caer en el mismo error. Cuando el Guía exhortaba a los que habían venido a oír sus enseñanzas: "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto" (San Mateo 5:43), proclamó en esencia la verdad del hombre espiritual a distinción de la creencia acerca de un hombre material, imperfecto y condenado. Es propio, constructivo y cristiano, que los hombres dejen de mentir, robar y hacer las cosas prohibidas por la ley moral; y el camino seguro a la ética más elevada y la plenitud de la vida, es la constante vigilancia mental contra la mentira insidiosa que quisiera considerar al hombre como menos que "la imagen de Aquel que le creó". El ver también constantemente a nuestros semejantes bajo esta luz verdadera, significa levantar la carga de la condenación de los que queremos ayudar de todo corazón.

Aprendamos, pues, la verdad respecto de nuestra identidad verdadera; porque, como el gran Guía nos enseñó, ésta es la manera de libertar a los hombres.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Castle and the Home of a Poet

JUNE 30 was the day of our visit to Kipling, and we took an early train for Etchingham, his station in Sussex. . . .

The Kipling car was spacious enough to carry us all inside, but I elected to sit with the driver, who explained that the ruin [Bodiam Castle] was several miles away to the south and east. The day was characteristically English; that is to say, one shower followed another with intervals of pale sunlight. Fortunately, just as we reached the stile leading into the castle grounds (a lovely stretch of pasture land), the sun came out and we set forth across the wet grass toward a grove of trees.

Suddenly, out of a screen of oaks, the towers of a great gray castle loomed. Around its base at the edge of the moat in which it stood, a dog was driving a flock of sheep, and over its turrets, rooks wheeled and dipped, a glorious picture of a Norman fortress set in an English landscape.

As we approached the drawbridge of the castle we found it as Kipling had described it, a noble survival of feudal architecture. Its towers were almost intact and the moat and its retaining walls were still in place.

To me of the Mid-West there was something deeply stirring in the fact that this structure, standing in the midst of a lovely mead, had lived through eight hundred years of storm and sun. It enabled me to visualize some part of the Norman invasion to which it belonged. I imagined it built in an opening of the forest, as a refuge of the Norman peasants, much as our stockaded forts in Kentucky were for the protection of our settlers in time of war with Iroquois and Delaware.

"Interiorly the castle is a ruin," I wrote at the time. "Its floors are gone and so are most of its stairways"; but we were able to climb to the towers and look down upon the moat and out over the valley which it defended. We were able also to trace the ancient dining-hall and kitchen and places where the horses were kept. My daughters were especially interested in the rooms set apart for the ladies and sought to reconstruct some part of the life of that time. But the sky darkened and we hurried back to the car, eager to see Kipling. Half an hour later we turned in at his gate.

Bateman's (which is the name of Kipling's house) appealed to me at first glance as one of the most complete and interesting examples of sixteenth-century domestic architecture I had ever seen; and as we entered we found its walls and ceilings practically unchanged. All the furniture was in keeping. It was the home of a poet.

Kipling came running down the stairs to meet us, alert as a boy. . . .

As he showed us about the house he assured us that he had made no structural changes in it, and we noted with pleasure that its furniture was all in harmony with its beautiful old paneling. "It is the most perfect literary home I know. How did you happen to obtain it?" I asked.

He replied to this effect: "I knew this country as a boy. I used to come down this way to visit my aunt, Lady Burne-Jones; so when I reached the point where I could own a permanent home in England, I naturally drifted to this region. That was about twenty years ago. On hearing that this place, a fine old sixteenth-century house, was for sale, I came to see it. I found it singularly unchanged from its original shape. . . ."

We had tea and cakes in the beautiful dining-room, quite unchanged from its original design and filled with appropriate furniture.

While seated at the table Elsie [Kipling] occupied a high-backed chair at one end of the long refectory table, and my daughter Constance, a similar chair at the opposite end. The two girls were in charming contrast. There was something Celtic in Elsie's dark beauty, while Constance, with her gray eyes, fair complexion, long yellow hair, was entirely Nordic. I observed Kipling watching her out of the corner of his eye, and when a little later the girls left the table, he turned to my wife and said with a gesture toward the chair where Constance had sat, "That one looks like a Saxon princess."—HAMLIN GARLAND, in "My Friendly Contemporaries, A Literary Log." (New York: Macmillan.)

The Joy of Daffodils

DEFIANT of the changing winds of Spring,
A verge of daffodils enfolds the wood,
Flinging aloft clear bells till echoes ring
From nest to nest where song-birds wait their brood.
Amid a troubled world, where values shift
Day after day, how heartening to behold
One gallant row of friendly heads uplift
With sturdy purpose in their changeless gold.
Now and again beset by storm and frost,
Dauntless they hurl their pealing challenge high,
In tireless certainty that Spring has crossed
Long since the barriers where snow-drifts lie:
Leaning toward earth, dark clouds may veil the hills,
Yet can I hear the joy of daffodils!

IRENE OMBSEY

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Telephone Group Keeps Close Eye Upon Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Evidence of the wide range of legislation in which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries take an interest was placed in the record of the Federal Communications Commission's investigation by testimony today.

Charles M. Bracelen, general counsel for the company, near the close of the morning's questioning volunteered a double list of subjects on which the company and its associate companies sought to keep themselves informed of legislation in Congress and in the state legislatures.

Many Subjects

This list, in the case of state legislatures, extended to include not only telephony and public utility regulation but also such subjects as aviation, corporation law, blue sky laws, powers of courts, powers of municipalities, licensing of electricians and engineers, highways, motor vehicles, explosives, labor, social security, taxation, radio, land title laws, rights of way and local zoning.

In national legislation, the subjects named took in appropriations, banking and currency, bridges, civil code, criminal code, commissions, the Constitution, corporations, government contracts, holding companies, insurance, labor, legislative agents, motor vehicles, neutrality, patents and copyrights, pensions, postal service, public utilities, radio, revenue and taxation, stock exchanges, telephones and telegraphs, trusts and monopolies.

An office in the legal department of the parent company in New York is kept informed through attorneys and employees of regional companies all over the country with respect to bills filed in these categories, some 10,000 a year in all, Mr. Bracelin testified. These are studied and the position of the company made known on those that affect its interests, he said.

Counsel Inquires

"Is there any important branch of legislation in which your company, by the very natural reason of its very extensive and ramified operations, is not interested or affected?" Samuel Becker, acting special counsel f or the investigating commission, at length inquired.

Mr. Bracelen said he was sure he could think of examples but did not offer any.

Mr. Becker previously had asked about the attitude of the telephone company toward a proposed constitutional amendment in Kansas to authorize jury verdicts by three-fourths majority in civil cases. He submitted a letter from a company attorney in Topeka to an official of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company advocating opposition to this change and commenting that, "hung juries are hard enough to get now."

The inquisitor then asked Mr. Bracelen to reconcile this with the argument of a company attorney in New York State that a law to provide jury trial in contempt cases on labor injunctions would be bad because a single juror might then obstruct the ends of justice.

Planners

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas W. Hardwick Mrs. Clements Robert E. Clements

Former Townsend Lieutenant Talks With His Counsel Prior to Testifying Before the Committee Investigating the Townsend Plan

Advertising Fund To Boost Realty For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—A $100,000 advertising campaign intended to produce an upswing in the Philadelphia real estate market was planned at a dinner given by Mayor S. Davis Wilson to 125 business and financial leaders in the Warwick Hotel March 30.

Dramatization of the benefits of home ownership and of the fundamental value of land will be the keynote of the proposed campaign, which is expected to start in a few weeks and continue for from six to nine months.

Committee Named

To supervise the campaign, the following committee was named: C. S. Newhall, president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and the Granting of Annuities; Horace P. Liversidge, vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; and William H. Kingsley, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The first contribution to the fund was $5000 subscribed by the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

Project Endorsed

Among Philadelphians who praised the project were William H. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; Effingham B. Morris Jr., vice-president of the Girard Trust Company; James E. Gowen, president of the Western Saving Fund Society; Ralph T. Senter, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; J. A. Cox, representing the Philadelphia County League of Building and Loan Associations, and Frank M. Hardt, vice-president of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company.

U. S. Has 25,000 Amateurs For War Radio Service

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—E. A. Roberts, of Cleveland, central division director of the Amateur Radio Relay League today said here 25,000 amateur radio operators familiar with Government codes would be available immediately in case of war.

The League, which claims a membership of 45,000, is considering shifting its headquarters from West Hartford Conn., to Chicago, Mr. Roberts said, to attain a more central location.

Townsend Admits Ignoring Charges Against Director

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to ascertain whether such indictments actually had been returned against Mr. Margett.

Still Retains Job

After members of several Townsend Clubs in Mr. Margett's district refused to pay their dues to him and insisted on sending them direct to the national headquarters, Mr. Clements said he talked the matter over with Dr. Townsend, but the final decision was to retain Mr. Margett, who is still director for Northern California.

"Notwithstanding the fact that you learned about this record of bootlegging and running whisky up and down the Pacific coast, Dr. Townsend would not allow you to discharge Mr. Margett; is that correct?" Mr. Sullivan demanded of the witness.

Committee to Call Margett

"Yes," was the reply, qualified by insistence that he, Clements, had never known factually that the charges against Margett were true.

Previous to putting into the record this "character evidence" against a prominent Townsend organizer, Mr. Sullivan read into the record a telegram received from Mr. Margett in which the latter stated that he was receiving $2600 monthly in commissions instead of $1800 or $2000 as had been charged in an earlier hearing.

The telegram stated, however, that the writer was "thousands of dollars" in the red from promoting the movement. It was later decided to subpiena Mr. Margett to appear before the committee.

New Line of Questioning

In turning to the question of the character of Townsend organizers, the committee temporarily put aside their investigation into the personal profits which leaders of the organization are alleged to have made from its activities. The new line of questioning follows repeated charges against the Townsend movement that several questionable individuals have turned to it as a new "racket."

Whether any organizers other than Margett are to receive the attention of the committee is not yet clear. Three members of the committee protested the admissability, as evidence, of bare indictments. Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, in whose district Mr. Margett lives, insisted that an indictment in itself means nothing, and pointed out that none of the indictments against Mr. Margett had been followed by conviction.

They were finally admitted to the record of the hearings only after the committee filed out of the hearing room, conferred for nearly half an hour and finally took a poll, which showed four in favor and three opposed.

Announces Many Changes

On the eve of the hearing Dr. Townsend announced sweeping reforms in the much-criticized Old Age Revolving Pension organization and policies. His own one-man control will be immediately transferred to a board of directors composed of the following:

Gomer Smith, Oklahoma City, a present vice-president of O. A. R. P. and possible candidate for the Senate seat of Thomas P. Gore (D) of Oklahoma.

Gilmour Young, San Francisco, to serve as national secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Wunder, former minister of the Baptist Temple, Rochester, N. Y., New York regional director.

J. B. Kiefer, Chicago, central regional director.

Frank Arbuckle, Los Angeles, western regional director.

Alfred Wright, Cleveland, Ohio State area manager.

Dr. Townsend promised in addition that "a national treasurer of recognized ability" would soon be announced and that he would ask the board of directors to select an auditing firm of known integrity to audit the books of the movement at frequent intervals.

To meet the charge that he has personally profited enormously from the Townsend Weekly, official magazine of the movement until recently owned by himself and Mr. Clements, he announced that he would present 90 per cent of the profits of the magazine to the O. A. R. P. His salary will be paid exclusively from the magazine's profit instead of from the O. A. R. P.

The much-criticized "commission" system of remuneration for local and regional Townsend Club organizers and directors is to be abolished "as rapidly as possible." The local officials will receive instead regular salaries "commensurate with the responsibilities they carry."

Headquarters of the movement will be transferred from Washington to Chicago, although an office will be retained here to maintain contact with Congress. At the same time, Dr. Townsend declared that the organization would continue to press for a "Congress favorable to our purpose."

This last declaration clashed, however, with insistence from Representative John S. McGroarty (D), of California, leader and dean of congressional Townsendites, that the Townsend plan has disappeared. Mr. McGroarty continues to support his original Townsend bill, while Dr. Townsend himself appears to have gone over to a new method of financing his proposed $200-a-month old-age pensions. Which way the majority of congressional Townsendites will go is not yet clear.

Wyoming Town Records 18 Below in Cold Wave

DENVER, Colo., April 1 (AP)—Frigid winds sweeping from sub-zero areas in Montana and Wyoming hurled storm clouds of dust over portions of three states March 30 and carried an unseasonal cold wave over the West. Snow followed the choking clouds of silt through the Rocky Mountains.

Sheridan, Wyo., was the coldest spot on the United States weather map, 18 below zero. The records showed it was the coldest March 30 weather since the Sheridan bureau was established.

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101 WEST 125th STREET . . . . . Near Lenox Avenue
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Southern Mill Seeks Northern Site; School Board Protests Budget Cuts

By a Staff Photographer

April 1 Rush for Registration Plates at Registry of Motor Vehicles

Boston Today

Southern Mill Seeks Site North

Since the war, New England has seen 80 per cent of the cotton textile industry move to the South. Today a change in the direction of the tide seemed possible.

Mayor Arthur E. Poole of Taunton today asked the Legislature to approve sale of property owned by Taunton to a large southern concern seeking to move north. The property, the Mayor said, belonged to a mill which closed several years ago. The property was taken for taxes.

The southern concern, after surveying many locations in this region, decided that labor, transportation and water facilities were suitable at the Taunton site. The mill, employing 300, will open Aug. 1 if the sale is consummated.

In recent months manufacturers in New England have pointed out that they found it difficult to compete with southern mills because wages were about 20 per cent lower there. Rail rates were also said to favor southern points. Recently, however, the rail rates were equalized, and in at least one instance (the Amoskeag mills in Manchester) northern labor has indicated a willingness to strive to retain the industry here. Simultaneously, labor unions have announced that it is only a question of time before they will have the South organized and are able to equalize the wages.

These have all contributed to place this section in a more favorable light. Today's development, however, was the first tangible evidence that these factors have reached a point of effectiveness.

Cut in School Funds Protested

The Boston School Committee will do "everything that is possible" to comply with Mayor Mansfield's request that $1,000,000 be lopped off the estimated budget of $17,558,000—but, it "is stubbornly set on maintaining salaries and school personnel intact."

This is the uncertain status of the estimated sum needed to conduct Boston schools, now in the hands of the Mayor, who is awaiting legislative action on the bill to abolish the City of Boston's appropriation limit.

"The Mayor is virtually asking the impossible of the School Committee," said Chairman Frederick R. Sullivan this afternoon, commenting on the Mayor's invitation to pare $1,000,000 from the $17,000,000 total.

"Of course nothing is impossible if the Mayor proposes to cut heavily into the efficiency of the school system by slashing salaries and doubling up on classes. But the school committee is stubbornly set on maintaining salaries and school personnel intact."

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that Boston's all-time high in school budgets was $21,000,000 and that $3,500,000 has been saved in the past five years. This year's budget is $158,000 over that of 1935, which had a balance of $380,000.

Standing by his items, Mr. Sullivan said no new school buildings are proposed, no new teachers will be appointed except as replacements, supplies will be cut down and some of the review schools will be closed. He attributed the increase this year to the stepped rate salary increases which will require $214,000 additional this year.

On this item, Mr. Sullivan said his committee will positively refuse to abolish or postpone these increases.

Soil Damage Cut to 200 Acres

Not more than 200 acres of farmland in the Connecticut and Merrimac Valleys of Massachusetts have been seriously damaged by the floods, Governor Curley was advised today in a report from Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

This outside figure, revising the flood picture of thousands of acres laid waste and possibly barren for years to come, is one of the findings of a preliminary survey of inundated areas, according to Ralph W. Donaldson, agronomist at the college.

In certain localized areas the rush of the stream cut away the top soil, or gouged miniature chasms and new channels, Mr. Donaldson said today, or, equally unfortunate for the farmer, left a deposition of coarse sand. This deposit, according to the survey, measures anywhere from inches up to three feet in depth.

Land along the river channel, marginal land, was the worst hit and its productivity has been nullified. In other places there has been an intermediate deposit of fine sand, from two to ten inches deep. This will reduce productivity this year and possibly next, depending upon the rate at which the sand filters into or mixes with the soil immediately beneath.

Much of the top soil has been left intact, according to the state college authorities and even with the flood deposit may be cropped this year, providing the deposition is not too heavy. By laboratory tests the silt has been found to be slightly lime but somewhat sweeter than average crop land. In the case of the finer silt nitrates it contains suitable plant food.

Change Proposed In Murder Penalty

With the Hauptmann case focusing some public attention on the question of capital punishment, it became known at the State House today that Massachusetts may within 10 days take steps which will materially alter its present laws relative to the death penalty.

A bill introduced by Representative Frank B. Coughlin of Norwood, would let juries determine whether the sentence would be life imprisonment or capital punishment in murder cases. This bill, introduced during several past sessions, has been withdrawn by the legislative committee on the judiciary. This committee is now considering four proposals dealing with the abolishment of capital punishment. A report is promised within 10 days.

Members are now striving, it was announced, to evolve a compromise measure which can agree with principal objectors and thus be successfully steered through both houses. Just what points this compromise measure will contain was a subject of conjecture today, but a committee member said that complete abolishment of capital punishment was not in prospect.

Motor Registry Has Busy Session

Clerks in the motor registry office at 100 Nashua Street were 30 minutes late in getting to work this morning. Reason: Throngs waiting for automobile registration plates blocked their way.

By waiting until April 1 before registering their cars, owners save about one fourth on their compulsory auto insurance. In Boston on Fords, Chevrolets and similar light cars the saving is about $11. On larger cars it is about $12.50.

Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the registry, said some 20,000 applications were on hand today. Last night plates were mailed to 5000, bringing the first day's total to 25,000. Another 25,000, it was expected, would be distributed in the Commonwealth outside Boston today. This means receipts of about $125,000 in Boston, about $300,000 for the State as a whole.

So great was the crowd at 100 Nashua Street, police sent a special pickpocket squad to protect registrants. Plate numbers began at 630,000 today.

Radio Station Shifts Announced

Boston and New England radio listeners will find radical changes on their receiver dials sometime next fall. For beginning about that time when the major network programs reopen their winter schedules, Station WEEI, owned by the Boston Edison Company, will switch its affiliation to the Columbia Broadcasting System. At the same time WNAC, Yankee Network key station in Boston, will begin relaying the programs of the National Broadcasting Company's WEAF or "Red" Network.

The only statement made locally on the radio station changes was made by Frank D. Comerford, president of the Edison Company, who said:

"The management of the Boston Edison Company has felt for some time that under present conditions it was not desirable for our company to control and operate a radio broadcasting station. Some months ago proposals to lease station WEEI were received from prominent operators in the broadcasting business. A few days ago an arrangement was entered into with the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., whose proposal was most favorable to the Edison company."

To listeners the change of affiliations means that Amos 'n' Andy, Rudy Vallee, Major Bowes, Show Boat, Jessica Dragonette, Walter Damrosch and many other popular features now released through WEEI will be heard through Station WNAC beginning in the fall.

Likewise it means that such features as the New York Philharmonic, Burns and Allen, Ed Wynn, Boake Carter, the Radio Theater, and many prominent radio shows now heard over WNAC, will be heard from WEEI next fall.

Details of the new changes in "Behind the Microphones," Page 10.

Shoe Production Shows Big Advance

Shoe production during January and February in New England was larger than the output for these two months in any year since 1923. The number of pairs of shoes turned out in February exceeded the total for January and was about 8 per cent higher than February last year.

This upturn was reported today by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, which noted also the graphs for raw cotton, wool, distribution as represented by department store sales, building contracts and sales volume for retail establishments in Massachusetts.

"The level of general business activity in New England during February declined slightly from the January level, after customary seasonal changes were made," the report said.

The average daily number of bales of raw cotton used by New England Mills decreased 6.1 per cent between January and February, the report stated. The consumption of wool increased. Distribution, as represented by department store sales, was more than 10 per cent higher for the two months, compared to last year.

Building contracts awarded in February exceeded those of February, 1935. Sales volume of 847 retail establishments in Massachusetts in February was $17,590,731, or 8.9 per cent greater than in this month a year ago.

Bowker Hits At 'The Royal Family'

Representative Philip G. ("Fighting Phil") Bowker of Brookline, arch Curley foe, has raised a vociferous protest over the state Public Works Commission's action in granting a permit for the erection of an outdoor advertising sign at Washington Square, after this permission had been refused by the Brookline Selectmen. The sign was erected by the John Donnelly & Sons Company on a state permit.

Expostulated Representative Bowker:

"The sign itself is a positive desecration of a beautiful boulevard. Although located in a small business section, it can be seen plainly over a large part of a strictly residential section."

He then asked, "How long is this favoritism toward the Royal Family to continue?" (Mr. Bowker referred to the fact that Governor Curley's daughter is the wife of Edward L. Donnelly of the Donnelly advertising family.)

He went on to point out that for years the Brookline selectmen have done their utmost to preserve the beauty of Beacon Street, even going so far as to prohibit filling stations along this boulevard.

"If Governor Curley and his gang continue to ruin what we have tried to preserve, not only in this instance, but in many others, then they are only riding to a fall," warned the irate representative. "In the final analysis, their repudiation at the polls will come from those who object to such acts."

Four Indicted For Relief Frauds

Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston today against four men charged with defrauding government relief agencies.

One indictment charged Olaf P. Bloomquist, Melrose contractor, with falsifying pay rolls on the Waltham post office in August, 1935, and at Brookline last October. Both were PWA projects.

Richard Zermani was charged with making false representations for purposes of getting a job as a tile setter. Frank and Jack Arute, brothers, were charged with giving false affidavits in connection with a federal emergency project in Worcester last December.

The indictments were returned to Judge Hugh D. McLellan and were included among 21 indictments reported.

WPA Relief Plans Outlined

As a relief agency which sometimes supersedes, sometimes supplants local agencies, the Federal Government's WPA occasionally runs into friction. Today, its peacemaking wing functioned nearly as smoothly as its relief flank.

Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant to Harry Hopkins, national WPA chief, this morning called mayors of several Massachusetts cities that experienced flood losses into conference. To them he explained that it would take at least two weeks before Washington could inventory flood damage reports, and decide upon how much it would augment the $3,000,000 already granted for flood relief work here. He promised that the Federal Government will bend every effort toward aiding the rehabilitation work, but could talk only in generalities.

These sufficed, however, to satisfy Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, who had protested that his city was not receiving sufficient WPA attention, Mayor Dalrymple of Haverhill, and Mayors Manning of Lynn, Burgin of Quincy and Manning of Fall River who were present at the conference.

Also present were state officials who have part in the flood relief work. Colonel Westbrook explained that $43,000,000 had been made available for flood work in the eastern states.

Textile Act Passage Goal Of New Drive

All N. E. Unions Called Into General Movement on Members of Congress

Mail and Wire Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1—A second New England drive to produce favorable congressional action on passage of the National Textile Act was started here today by the United Textile Workers of America.

Formation of "National Textile Act Clubs," a letter and telegram drive on Congress from New England's 328 local textile unions, and a speaking tour are planned for this campaign for the passage of the act, Horace A. Riviere, of the U. T. W. union announced.

As with his campaign of last autumn, Mr. Riviere will travel through New England exhorting the local unions to demand New England congressional backing of the textile act. He also has sent letters of appeal for action to the 328 unions.

Eliminate Evils

"Upon the passage of the National Textile Act," Mr. Riviere declared, "depends the future of the textile industry and the stability of the nation. Industrial interests and bankers are spending millions for a lobby and extensive propaganda campaign to defeat the act. Money talks, but votes and a determined people talk louder in the eyes of public servants who will come home next September for political support.

"The National Textile Act will not eliminate all of the evils of the textile industry, but it will outlaw most of them. At least, it will assure a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, with collective bargaining assured and all interests protected.

"The manufacturers need the law as much as the unions, yet their inability to co-operate makes it impossible for them to move as a unit, even if it means their salvation."

Ellenbogen Author

The National Textile Act was introduced in the House last August by Representative Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania. It provides for fair trade practices, production control and standardization of labor through licensing of cotton manufacturers.

Mills would pay a minimum wage of $15 a week for 35 hours; labor by children under 16 would be prohibited; emergency and maintenance crews would have a 40-hour week; collective bargaining and right of employees to organize (as is provided by the Wagner-Connery Labor Act) would be granted; employees would be paid a weekly bonus of 5 per cent when mills operate on three shifts; production would be controlled by a commission.

Licenses and Stamps

The act would be enforced through the use of licenses and stamps. All textile manufacturers would receive a stamp and label to identify their products when licensed by the commission appointed for enforcement. All products not bearing such stamp would be barred from interstate commerce, barred from using the mails and barred from assistance by any department, agency or bureau of the Government.

Outlining his bill to Congress last August, Representative Ellenbogen explained that portion of the measure whereby employees would share in increased mill efficiency by bonus as follows:

The weekly bonus of 5 per cent for three-shift operations "is partly a production-control provision and partly a wage provision. If the National Textile Act Commission permits the operation of three shifts in any division of the textile industry, provision is made for employees to share in the increased efficiency. . . . If a plant is permitted to operate on a three-shift basis—a full 24 hours a day—its mechanical devices are used to the fullest extent and its overhead and other expenses are substantially reduced per unit of goods produced.

"The profits resulting from such an increase in efficiency should be allotted in part to the employees of that plant, so that they may buy an increased output of industry."

Maine Democrats' Hopes Rise As Gov. Brann Gives Ear to Plea; Solid Roosevelt Delegation

Platform Adopted Calls for Continuance of Quoddy Dam Project, Survey of Flood Conditions in State and Various Social Reforms

LEWISTON, Maine, April 1 (AP)—Hope flared anew among Maine Democrats today that Gov. Louis J. Brann might yet be induced to seek a third term.

It sprang chiefly from his words at the party's state convention here yesterday, which pledged Maine's 10 national convention votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt by acclaim.

"I will give careful consideration," said the Governor, "to the apparent disposition of this convention that I again be a candidate. . . ."

Great Ovation

He spoke after an ovation considered unrivaled in the party's history here. Nearly 1800 delegates roared their demands that Governor Brann reconsider his announced decision to retire from public life.

The uncertainty over Governor Brann's plans had effectively prevented others from avowing a desire for the gubernatorial nomination.

The delegates divided their 10 national convention votes among eight delegates-at-large, each with half a vote, and six district delegates.

Governor Brann and F. Harold Dubord, national committeeman, headed the "at-large" group. Others were State Chairman Fred H. Lancaster, U. S. Representatives Simon H. Hamlin and Edward C. Moran Jr., Miss Helen Hanson, national committeewoman, Paul C. Thurston of Bethel and P. Frank Geagan of Bangor.

District delegates were: first, Michael J. Boland, Biddeford, and Milton S. Hancock, Casco; second, Ernest L. McLean, Augusta, and John E. Hanson, Belfast; third, Joseph Laliberte, Eagle Lake, and Frederick Bogue, East Machias.

Platform Adopted

A 13-plank platform advocated continuance of the Passamaquoddy Bay project, immediate survey of Maine flood areas for determination of control needs, unemployment and old-age insurance, legislation providing a shorter work-week, and revision of the tax system.

A thunderous "aye" greeted the proposal to pledge the national delegates to renomination of the New Deal President. The action repeated that of 1934, and invoked the unit rule.

House on Fire! Not 'April Fool'

By the Associated Press

Cornish, Maine, April 1

B. W. MALING, newspaper truck driver, wasn't fooling today when he pounded on the door of a homestead near here to notify a farmer's wife her house was afire.

The woman regarded him calmly. "April fool, eh?" she said. "Go away; it's too early to be playing such jokes."

She shut the door, Mr. Maling said.

He notified the Cornish Fire Department, which attends to business, April Fool's Day or not. It extinguished the blaze on the farmhouse roof.

Rise in Japanese Textile Exports Protested to Hull

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts told secretary Hull today that importations of Japanese textiles contineud to increase despite assurance by Ambassador Saito last December that shipments would be curtailed.

Ambassador Saito on Dec. 21, 1935, told Assistant Secretary of State Sayrethat Japanese exporters and manufacturers had agreed voluntarily to restrict textile shipmens to the United States to "moderate levels."

"I hope you will give your personal attention to this very vital problem," Representative Martin said in a letter to Secretary Hull, "as it is a matter of life and death for many who are engaged in the textile industry, both North and South."

Representative Martin said he had received complaints from various manufacturers, both in his own district and elsewhere in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. They were to the effect, he asserted, that Japanese importations were on the increase rather than diminishing, as had been hoped for under the "gentlemen's agreement," between the two countries.

"This industry has had a very difficult road to travel in recent years," Representative Martin wrote. "I hope it will not continue to be aggravated by the continuous increase of sales of Japanese goods in this country. If they do continue, it will be impossible for American industry to live."

Power Rate Study Sought for South And New England

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A compilation of statistics showing the comparative cost of electric power in New England and in other sections was suggested today by Representative J. Joseph Smith of Connecticut.

His proposal followed distribution of letters from Florence, Ala., urging New England industries to transfer to that city. The letter's authors claimed lower power rates prevailed in the southern city than in the northeast.

Mr. Smith said he had a letter from David T. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority declaring the rates quoted were inaccurate.

"If the New England Council has not already done so," Mr. Smith wrote Dudley Harmon, the council's executive vice-president, "I suggest that it prepare a schedule comparing the power rates in New England with those of the Tennessee Valley Authority and also a schedule of the New England power rates as compared with those of private concerns in the western and southern sections.

"Such schedules, I believe, would be of material assistance in presenting the correct information on power rates charged in the New England area as compared with other sections of the country."

All Rhode Island Joins in Big Drive For Road Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1—State and local police deployed on all Rhode Island highways today to attempt a vigorous and impartial enforcement of all motor vehicle laws.

This crack-down on auto law violators followed a meeting of all judges and court clerks of the State at the State House yesterday when Gov. Theodore Francis Green demanded an enforcement program to protect the highways.

Governor Green's thrust at automobile traffic which has violated many minor laws recently follows up a drive now being carried out by the state motor vehicle department in its "Three Warning Plan," started a month ago.

Where the motor vehicle department emphasizes arrests for violations, Governor Green told the jurists and his Committee on Highway Safety yesterday that enforcement in the courts must follow apprehensions henceforth.

Emphasis was given to the Governor's demands by the recent Warwick hit-and-run case, where an 11-year-old Boy Scout was fatally injured, and the driver, who failed to stop, fined only $10 by a judge who promptly resigned.

The Governor declared that the man who drives recklessly must be severely punished, but that it is even more important to punish drivers who are reckless or intoxicated, but who have no court record. Enforcement of the law on the minor violators now, he said, will prevent the motor fatalities of the future.

Falling Crane Closes Highway

A thousand or more streetcar commuters whose morning route takes them across the Riverway at Huntington Avenue were forced to debark and walk for a few hundred feet this morning and automobile traffic was detoured, after a heavy duty gasoline crane had fallen across Huntington Avenue, carrying down trolley and telephone wires with it.

The mishap occurred at 7:30. The crane, which is accustomed to handling heavy steel girders, was lifting a two-inch plank. Apparently, the clutch had been strained, for when the operator tried to stop the cable from pulling in any farther, the mechanism refused to respond. Slowly but surely, the cable continued to draw in, raising the boom straight upright and finally toppling it over backward. Although it fell across the naked trolley wires, the crane did not cause a short circuit.

'TVA' Program For N. E. Urged To Curb Floods

$50,000,000 Sought for 'Connecticut Valley Authority'

Six States Benefit

Substitute Plan Offered By Army Would Cost $13,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Rival plans one modest and one ambitious, for the flood control and general development of the Connecticut River are in official hands in Washington. Hearings on the ambitious plan, of Representative William M. Citron (D) Connecticut, for a Connecticut Valley Authority costing $50,000,000 have been set for April 15.

The more modest plan, drafted by the United States Army Engineers over a period of years, provides for a system of storage reservoirs in the headwaters of the Connecticut, would cost $13,373,000 of which it was recommended that the states should pay half.

Differences in Methods

The two approaches are typical of the New Deal and the slower-moving methods of tackling a problem. Representative Citron's original bill for a CVA, introduced at the last session, was criticized as a federal interference with New England affairs, and met with sufficient opposition in the region to cause Mr. Citron to alter its bases.

He now proposes that the CVA rest upon a fabric of interstate compacts, and has introduced a resolution giving the six states the consent of Congress to "negotiate and enter into agreements or compacts for conserving and regulating the flow, lessening flood damage, removing sources of pollution of the waters thereof, or making other public improvements on any rivers or streams whose drainage basins lie within any two or more of the said states." Ratification of state legislatures is required.

Details of Plan

Representative Citron would have the resultant CVA proceed to the development of the Connecticut and its tributaries by improvement of navigation, flood control by reforestation and construction of dikes, levees, large dams, and reservoirs which could also be used to generate cheap electricity and share the cost of the undertaking.

Through plans and surveys, the bill proposes a comprehensive program for the entire region, and the immediate initiation and construction of projects.

The National Resources Board pointed the need of such work in its report of November, 1934, stating: "There remains abundant opportunity to increase the output of prime power, reduce low-water pollution and minimize or eliminate floods by provisions of additional storage facilities on the tributaries and headwaters. The chief factor standing in the way of this needed development has been the lack of an appropriate agency to make surveys and studies which would recognize all interests, and of an appropriate authority to estimate the costs of feasible works and allocate them among the four states, the scores of municipalities and the hundreds of business enterprises that would benefit from regulation."

Army's Program

The plan of the army engineers, released for publication only last year after a study directed by Congress first in 1927, pointed out the grave flood danger by saying: "No general flood-control measures have been taken, the only existing works consisting of dikes and bank protection on the lower main river. The only practicable method of obtaining flood protection is found to be by storage reservoirs, although along the lower river additional dikes and bank revetments may be desirable. A comprehensive plan includes 33 reservoirs with a total effective storage capacity of 931,000 acre feet and estimated to cost $41,082,000 with annual charges at $2,875,000, operated in the combined interest of flood control and power development. The district engineer estimates that flood damages would be reduced on an average of $294,000 annually and that the storage would have an economic value to existing and potential power developments of $2,320,000. He finds that no present or prospective market exists for the large increase in power."

The division engineer also stated that "joint action by the several states to create an agency with authority to adopt, finance, and execue a project for effective flood protection appears to be logical and desirable. . . . There is insufficient federal interest in such a project to justify participation therein by the United States."

Markham's Report

Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, scrutinizing this report, concluded:

"I therefore report that a federal project for the construction of storage reservoirs on headwater tributaries of the Connecticut River, substantially in accordance with the initial flood-control plan presented by the district engineer, is advisable in the interest of flood control, power development, and navigation, at a total estimated cost of $13,373,000, provided that local interests, through organized conservancy districts with adequate powers and resources, agree to provide all rights-of-way without cost to the United States, assume all damages, pay one half the cost of construction, and take over and operate the works after completion."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; Thursday rain, without much change in temperature; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by rain late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain on the coast, and snow in the interior Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by snow late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north winds shifting to strong northeast and east over the south portion; weather overcast followed by rain over the extreme north portion Thursday, and over the central and south portions late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	70	Minneapolis	18	24
Bermuda	68	72	New Orleans	72	80
Chicago	28	36	New York	36	66
Denver	12	28	Norfolk	46	82
Helena	-10	2	Philadelphia	40	68
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Louis	36	44
Kansas City	28	36	San Francisco	48	52
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	44	68
Miami	76	82			

A—a. m., E. S. T., April 1.
B—Maximum, March 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 8:09 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Cregza. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 2:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:47, 9:56. Also "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 10:48 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:16.

UPTOWN—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three." Orpheum: 2:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Greatest Crime" (crime control, recommended by J. Edgar Hoover), "Going Places," "Symphony in Black," "Manhattan Tapestry," "Check Your Sombrero," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "The Petrified Forest." 3:20, 6:15, 9:31. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2, 4:45, 7:50.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 10:33 a. m., 12:47, 3:01, 5:15, 7:29, 9:43.

UNIVERSITY — Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:45, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Seven Keys to Baldpate." 1:30, 4:40, 8.

BOSTON—"Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:59, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris." Tomorrow: "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, and Lillian Roth, in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:09 a. m., 12:58, 3:47, 6:36, 9:25. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Also "F Man," with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley.

TREMONT — William Powell and Edna Best in "The Key." 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Also George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Also on the stage: "Springtime Frolics," starring Eddie Garr.

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte" (Carrot Head). French film with English sub-titles. 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:45. "Swiss on White," featuring Sonja Henie. Also daily at 12:45, symphonic film featuring Artur Schnabel, accompanied by the London Symphony Orchestra.

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Choral group, George Ducharme, conductor. Greenwood M. E. Church, Washington Street, corner Dakota Street. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Abraham Lincoln School, Walden and Mead Streets. 7:30.

Radio Programs On Page 11

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT—Brighton-Allston Community Chorus and Orchestra, under direction of Richard Haggerty and Esther Miller, presenting "H.M.S. Pinafore," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Brighton High School, Warren and Cambridge Streets. 8.

Other Events

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Illustrated lecture on "The Illustrator of Today," by Dean Cornwall, A. N. A. 42-44 St. Botolph Street. 8:30.

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Adventures in Light and Color," by Charles J. Connick. 16 Somerset Street. 9.

Tomorrow

Music

EVERETT WPA CONCERT—Greater Boston Concert Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parlin Jr. High School. 12:10 and 12:55.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Textile Exhibition" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Book review by Mrs. J. Nasbrouck La Fevre of "The Hoover Administration," by Prof. William Starr Myers. 10:45 a. m. Also address on "Why We Are Republicans," by Mrs. Ida Porter Borer. 48 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — New England Antiques Exposition. 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Farragut School, Penwood Street. 1:30.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS — Dramatization of national and international issues of the world. Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 10:30 a. m.

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League Student Expects Ethiopia Rhineland Peace

Europe's Ethiopian and Rhineland crises so far leave room for "reasonable hope" that the collective system of organized peace will "come out on top," Dr. Pitman B. Potter, one-time member of the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration Commission, declared last night in Ford Hall, Boston.

Dr. Potter, who is a professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, does not believe that the League of Nations will surrender on the Ethiopian issue. Unless a settlement is reached between Italy and Ethiopia which is acceptable to the League, he anticipates extension of economic sanctions and possibly the imposition of military pressure.

Calls Italy Defiant

Fascist Italy is openly defying the entire conception of organized peace, Dr. Potter intimated. He spoke of the East African trouble as the "League-Italy" dispute, rather than merely the "Ethiopia-Italy" dispute.

Down to March 2, when the League Council met to consider application of oil sanctions, the idea of collective action had won out in the League, Dr. Potter declared. If events in Europe had not led swiftly on the Rhineland crisis, there was a possibility Geneva would have proceeded to ban oil shipments to Italy. But on March 7 Reichsführer Hitler announced remilitarization of the Rhineland. The Ethopian war dropped into the background.

Clears Up Dim Spots

Dr. Potter clarified a number of points that had remained obscure to his Boston audience. From the floor after his address, and from the platform behind him where every member of the League was represented by one of its nationals, he was barraged with questions.

The meeting was arranged by the Massachusetts League of Nations Association. Dr. Potter underlined that he spoke as an independent student of world affairs.

On the disputed issue of the extent to which selfish imperial interest has determined British resistance to Italy's Ethiopian campaign, he summarized as follows:

Best Course for Britain

"Britain's loyalty to the collective peace system is predominant, in my opinion. Yet this is not pure altruism, since Britain recognizes that the collective system offers the best guarantee for her worldwide interests.

"If Britain had been motivated solely by selfish interest, she could have made a deal with Mussolini any time since the beginning of the Ethiopian affair. The peace ballot which marshalled millions in favor of the League was completed before the Italian dispute had become acute. Hence, the ballot could not have been directed against Italy.

No Clear-Cut Issue

"The Matthews Report, a semi-official analysis of British interests in Ethiopia which first reached the public through the Giornale d'Italia —of all places, showed there was no clear-cut issue on a menace to British imperial interest if Italy won in Ethiopia.

"Finally, when the Hoare-Laval proposals were made, British public opinion was strong enough behind the collective system to force the Government to drop the plan, and Mr. Hoare resigned."

The French Shift

On the about-face of France, who for years urged strong collective action and then held back when Italy was involved, Dr. Potter called attention to the decisive effect of internal French politics during the period when sanctions were being considered.

"Civil war" was not too strong a phrase to describe the possibilities in France, he said. The Laval Government therefore marched straight down the center of the road.

When Pierre Etienne-Flandin came in, Geneva expected a change in favor of stronger action against Italy. But M. Flandin also had to march down the middle of the road.

Smaller Powers Active

Contrary to the general impression that Britain, and to a lesser degree, France, were leading the League against Italy, Dr. Potter said the smaller powers at certain points became so insistent that action had to be taken to appease them.

Small states recognized that their only hope of security lay in the collective system. And Fascist Italy is openly cynical toward that system, Dr. Potter indicated. He cited Signor Mussolini's declaration, translated from the Encyclopedia Italiana for 1932, that:

". . . above all, Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace. . . .

Hostile to Fascism

"Thus a doctrine which is founded upon this harmful postulate of peace is hostile to Fascism. And thus hostile to the spirit of Fascism, though accepted for what use they can be in dealing with particular political situations, are all the international leagues and societies which, as history will show, can be scattered to the winds when once strong national feeling is aroused by any motive . . ."

Italy's retention of League membership, after years of threats to leave Geneva, was explained by Dr. Potter as a political effort to influence League action. Japan and Germany chose to leave when basic differences arose between themselves and the League.

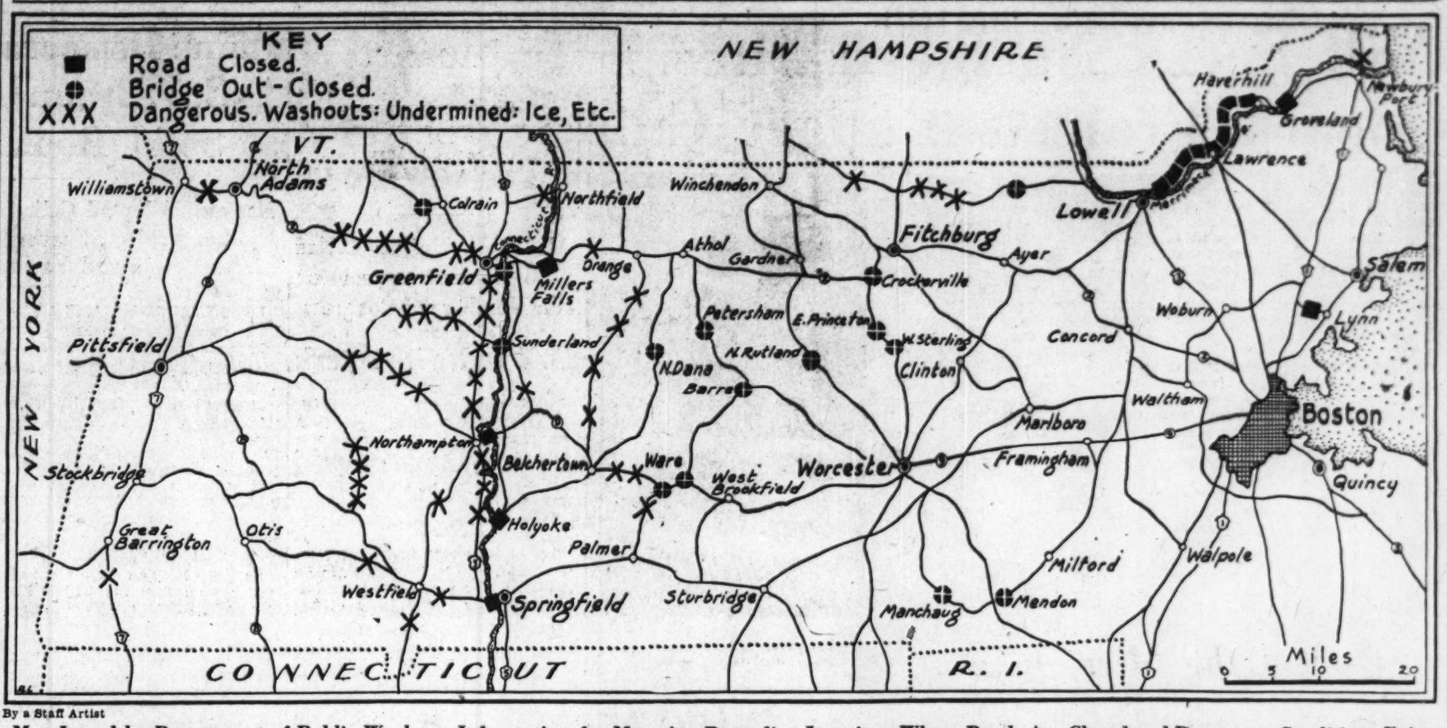
United States and Sanctions

American nonco-operation in oil sanctions is not necessarily decisive in preventing action by Geneva, Dr. Potter said. A Geneva committee of experts ruled that oil sanctions might be made effective regardless of what the United States did. But it would take time, as do all sanctions. Whether Ethiopia can hold out until sanctions become effective, or the League takes stronger action, largely depends, he said, upon developments in Europe.

Even in the Rhineland, however, Dr. Potter sees a possibility for settlement by negotiation. In that case, Italy's present bargaining position, offering support to France in exchange for relaxation of sanctions, would be destroyed.

Unless the League blows up over Franco-German friction, he therefore sees prospects of continued advance in the experiment of organized peace.

Highway Conditions in Flood Areas Revealed at a Glance



By a Staff Artist

Map Issued by Department of Public Works as Information for Motorists Regarding Locations Where Roads Are Closed and Dangerous Conditions Exist

What's Going On in the Arts

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

HOWARD GODING, pianist, Alexander Thiede, violinist, and Karl Zeise, cellist, who gave last night the second concert of their series at the Boston Art Club, offered to their rather numerous audience a program of unusual interest. It contained a D minor Trio by Frederick Ayres, a Duo (op. 7) for violin and cello by Hanns Eisler, three short pieces for trio by Martinû and Pizzetti's trio in A major, which ended the concert in a spirit of euphony that many in the audience must have found welcome.

Not that Mr. Ayres, whose work was receiving its first local performance, is in any sense a cacophonist. His music, however, suffers from a show of profundity which, despite the elaboration of its writing in all three instrumental parts, and despite its carefully posed and varied moods and sonorities, could not disguise its essential weakness, which seemed to lie in the incapacity to develop at all significantly its occasionally promising material.

In the two movements (equally new to Boston) of Hanns Eisler's Duo, on the contrary, a disciple of Schönberg ignored mood, instrumental sonorities and euphony alike, to become absorbed in a linear and rhythmic dialogue which might be described as purely and aridly intellectual were not the perception and recognition of rhythmic and melodic patterns inescapably an esthetic process. The Tempo di Minuetto suffered from the inevitable conflict between a traditional form and an untraditional content; the Allegretto Vivace, not so hampered, was more successful. Both were continuously absorbing, extremely ingenious in constantly renewing interest in their bi-linear adventure, and cleverly disposed for their two instruments.

Martinû's short pieces, equally uncompromising aurally, were nevertheless more concerned with aural response in that they did not disdain to aim occasionally at effects of humor and piquancy—a confession, sometimes, of a composer's incomplete acceptance of his own idiom. Agreeable and compact little movements, they were well received.

After Eisler and Martinû, Pizzetti seemed an unashamed lyricist and rhapsodist; yet for all his very Italian expansiveness, the magnificent cohesion of his form, the completely organic relevancy of all his material, inspire admiration and respect. The Trio is a work of very authentic beauty. It was excellently played, as was indeed—with the exception of a somewhat unconvinced reading of Mr. Ayres's Trio—all the evening's music. S. S.

Chamber Music Concert

IN BROWN HALL last night, the Boston String Quartet (founded by the New England Conservatory of Music) gave the fourth of the present series of chamber music concerts sponsored by the conservatory. The assisting artist was J. M. Sanromá, pianist, and the program listed the Hindemith Viola Sonata, Op. 11, No. 4, (Messrs. Sanromá and Fourel) in a first performance in Boston; a Sonate en la, by Pierre-Octave Ferroud, for cello and pianoforte (Messrs. Zighera and Sanromá) in a first performance in Boston, and the Haydn Quartet in G minor, played by Messrs. Keller, Fourel, Federovsky and Zighera.

As is usual at these informal evenings of music, one found the program of interest. The Hindemith is a sonata by courtesy only, since the first movement is a Fantasie, the second a Thema mit Variationen and the third a Finale mit Variationen, the entire work played without interruption. Of the three movements, or sections, the Fantasie was the most interesting to this commentator. It contained thematic material more melodious than we are accustomed to hearing from this composer; nor, for that matter, was any part of the work especially dissonant. It simply grew a bit boring toward the end when musical ideas seemed to have deserted the composer. The performance throughout was irreproachable.

Ferroud's work, again, was a sonata by courtesy, written in three movements captioned Capriccio, Intermezzo and Rondo. In the opening movement, the composer happened upon a rather entertaining musical idea, with melodic lines that appeared to flow endlessly, especially in the pianoforte part. Unfortunately he worked the idea overtime, carrying it through all three movements. With no differentiation in idiom, the work finally grew monotonous, despite the excellent performance, which at times reached the point of virtuosity. Each of these "first performances" met with a cordial reception by the very large audience.

An Eda Rapoport Program

LAST night in Jordan Hall, the Chardon String Quartet, assisted by Einar Hansen, violin, George Madsen, flute, and Frederic Tillotson, pianoforte, gave the first performance of works by Mme. Eda Rapoport. The program comprised a Quartet for pianoforte, flute, violin and cello; Berceuse, Romanza and Improvisation on an Oriental Air for pianoforte and violin (Messrs. Hansen and Tillotson); Intermezzo, Nocturne and "The Brook," for pianoforte (Mr. Tillotson) and a String Quartet on Hebrew Themes, played by the Chardons.

Mme. Rapoport is evidently in the experimental stage, as none of her works appears to make special obeisance to musical form, which may be one of the reasons that one finds it difficult to keep the attention from wandering. Of the numbers we were able to hear, The Brook appeared to have the largest number of real musical ideas, although the third movement of the Quartet (Andante —Tphilah) and the Finale, (Allegro —Chassidic Dance) contained the germs of musical coherence. The performances, however, as far as one might judge, were excellent and at times brilliant. G. M. S.

By Marcus Blechman
Ethel Hampton
In the Current Musical Show at the Shubert

Hauling Conditions In Woods of Maine Hamper Lumbermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 1—The recent heavy rains have caused much damage to many Maine lumbermen, not only in the break of many log booms but also due to the fact that hauling conditions in the woods have been almost at a standstill since March 12.

The logging roads, from woods to landings, have been reduced from a hard-packed surface to one that won't hold a pair of horses, not to mention a load of wood. Also, the landings present a far different picture from that of February and the first week of March. It appears to both the experienced lumbermen and also the casual observer that the drive this spring on many Maine waters will consist mostly of "sacking" from the banks to the streams, because those streams and rivers will naturally recede greatly before the drive starts in full swing on the waterways.

It will be a season of backbreaking work for many of the river-drivers this season. They must roll logs and handle pulpwood to get that stuff downstream to the mills, or else it will rot on the banks of the streams and rivers, or await another freshet next year. The pulpwood and logs may be found, a month from now, possibly 50 feet or more from the center of the stream where it was intended to be driven down with the benefit of small log dams at the lake above.

As to wood in the lakes, if the lake was large and the boom had broken, it means plenty of work this spring and summer for the river-drivers. Some of the lumbermen do not "boom" their wood until the last of March, and this certainly means that there is wood on those lakes, in the bushes, behind rocks, and dozens of cords hidden from view from the usual lake shore front.

Lobster Pots Ready for Season

Up and down the north Atlantic coast these last few days fishermen have turned carpenters. Bundles of lathing—both of the plain house variety and the more sturdy oak kind —have been cut up, nailed together to make lobster pots.

Although Massachusetts has no official lobster season and only specifies that the crustaceans must be of a certain length, some neighboring states start the season April 1 and this date is generally regarded as opening the lobster season.

At Wickford, Rhode Island, today the state hatchery had 2400 egg lobsters ready for the season, lobstermen had their boats painted and gear in order. Setting of the full complement of pots, however, is not expected for several weeks because early storms in past years have swept away many new pots.

The pots made from house laths are about 30 inches long and have a width of 11 or 12 inches. The average lobsterman will have about 150 pots out, although two boats working together may sometimes attend as many as 400 pots.

Townsend Plan Urged at Hearing

With more than 400 members of the elder generation, representing Townsend Clubs throughout the State, in attendance, hearings were begun this morning in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House on the widely discussed Townsend plan for old-age pensions, before the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

John E. Gaffe, president of the Townsend Club of Salem, led the Townsendites, declaring that the plan would create 12,000,000 jobs. Mr. Gaffe said that, considering the increase in the number of foreclosures and the decrease in earning power, there "is no better plan" than the Townsend plan to solve economic woes. He denied that the plan would hurt insurance sales, since young people would still take out insurance and older persons would purchase it for the benefit of their heirs.

Other speakers made the usual assertion that the plan is a recovery act and not an old age pension. It was stated that Dr. Townsend's scheme would bring about an economic improvement comparable to the World War boom in this country. The plan would take from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 people out of the labor market, would put $19,000,000 into circulation—all through a 2 per cent tax on merchandise turnover. One speaker declared that last year the turnover in this country amounted to $6,000,000,000.

During the course of the hearing, Senator P. Eugene Care of Milford, Representatives Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, Edward A. Coffey and Edmond Talbot of Salem all recorded themselves in favor of the Townsend Plan.

Merrimack Valley Survey for Flood Control Is Urged

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts said today she would attempt to have a survey authorized of the lower Merrimack River, scene recently of disastrous floods.

A flood control project for the upper Merrimack Valley, entailing a cost of $7,300,000, has been included by the Senate Commerce Committee bill, but Mrs. Rogers said she believed secondary protection on the lower valley was necessary.

The upper Merrimack Valley project calls for construction of reservoirs at Livermore Falls, N. H.; Black Water, N. H., and Cook Pond, N. H.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, criticized the Administration for alleged neglect of New England industries. In a statement favoring a bill to authorize RFC loans to industries damaged by the recent floods, he said:

"I hope we will receive some real aid and that it will not be simply ballyhoo and a fake mirage. That is about all the good accomplished by previous efforts of Congress to help industry through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The bait has been dangled before the small manufacturer, but there were always new obstacles presented to prevent the giving of aid.

"Hundreds of millions for fantastic experiments and boondoggling, but practically nothing to aid industry and so put people back to work at their regular jobs. True, $3,800,000 was loaned to start a new paper manufacturing concern in Arkansas to compete with existing mills, but very little could be secured by New England industries. Apparently, we lack the necessary magic touch."

Brookline Tax Rate Rises to $24

Citizens of Brookline learned today from their Board of Assessors that their tax rate for 1936 would be $24 per thousand, a jump of 70 cents over last year's rate. Reasons given for the increase were the falling off in all sources of revenue and the decrease in real estate valuation throughout the town.

Brookline's tax rate has been increasing annually for the past few years. In 1934 and 1935, however, this was due to a greater relief case load, however, whereas this year's increase results from dwindling revenues.

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April Fool's Day Comes Again To Politics and Beacon Hill

Up and Down Beacon Hill

April 1, 1936

Political news is flying fast these days. And April 1 is an excellent day in which to discuss these rumors. The order of the day is to take everything with a pinch of salt and that certainly applies to politics.

The latest from the political "front" is the unreliable report that James M. Curley has sat down at the camp fire with Charles F. Hurley, treasurer and receiver general of the Commonwealth, and confounded (not compounded) a peace.

Mr. Hurley wants to make that almost-forgotten chair on Beacon Hill a real seat of authority and a place from which shrinking sentences are not spoken. Among the Democrats, and this can be said April 2 or 5 as well as today, he's far out ahead.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, former Attorney General Joseph Everybody Warner (April 1 middle name, remember), John W. Haigis of Greenfield, a banker instead of a Harvard graduate; a shrinking violet named Robert Bushnell, and last, and on this date, first in importance and probability among the Republicans, Warren L. Bishop, all have been thrust forward for the Republican nomination for Governor.

As of this day and date, not one of them aspires to the nomination and would not (today) work for election.

The political situation might be funny at times were it not for the fact that it has to deal with government in which everyone is vitally interested. To Grover Cleveland was accredited the sententious observation: "A public office is a public trust."

When one reads of the zeal to repair the recent flood damage wrought in Massachusetts and the varying estimates as to the necessary money to defray the contracts for rebuilding or repairs and the fervency of certain officials, he again recalls the statement of that President: "A public office is a public trust."

On every day in the year it would be well for those who want truly to succeed in official life, to think of people, politics and most of all—Principle.

Rush Jones

Behind the Microphones

Boston's radio station changes, which have local radio circles buzzing, was quite apparently a "front office" deal. Inquiry among local radiocasting officials reveals that the sudden changes left them as much "in the dark" as outsiders. A higher policy than mere station changeovers appears to have been the ruling factor.

In the fall, Station WEEI will begin radiocasting the programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and, at the same time, Station WNAC will begin relaying the programs of the WEAF or "Red" network of the National Broadcasting Company. Each station at present is radiocasting the programs of the other so that the transfer involves only these two stations. WBZ will continue as a NBC-Blue chain outlet.

Apparently only Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company; Frank D. Comerford, president of the Boston Edison Company, and John Shepard, III, president of the Shepard Broadcasting Service, were involved and quite naturally their actions were subject to no recall.

Change in Fall

But this switch in radio network affiliations, which means that Boston listeners will have to alter their daily habits in the fall, does appear to have a pattern despite its apparent confusion.

In local radio circles it is believed that the current telephone company investigation in Washington, which sooner or later is bound to bring up the relations between that company and broadcasting business, apparently will cast light, unfavorable or otherwise, upon the entire radiocasting business. Coupled with the fact that the public utilities pot is still boiling and that radiocasting may come under congressional scrutiny later, the Edison management felt no doubt that it was the wisest plan to divorce itself from radiocasting. This is apparently confirmed by Mr. Comerford's statement.

Stronger Foothold

It has also been known that the National Broadcasting Company desired to have a stronger foothold upon the Boston air for its WEAF network, of which WEEI is the local outlet. But WEEI, torn between loyalty to its own local advertisers and the pleasanter prospect of maintaining its local identity, refused to come to NBC's terms. These facts nearly prevented last year the consummation of another year's contract between the NBC and the Edison company. That this situation was barely patched up last year made the question of a breakaway only a matter of time.

For example, the sponsor of Major Bowes, a New England company, desired for many years to gain an entry into Boston. And for as many years a local gasoline company has had an option on the radio time that the first company wanted. Station WEEI allowed the gasoline company to keep its option. It was only during the recent season when the gasoline sponsor did not renew his option for time that the Bowes sponsors were able to be heard in their own city. This situation, it was thought, did not help to improve relations between the Edison company and the NBC.

Unhappy Relations

It has long been public knowledge that relations between Mr. Shepard and the Columbia Broadcasting Company have not been too happy for some time. The contract between WNAC and the Columbia network had been previously terminated and will take effect when it changes over to the NBC chain.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has forged steadily ahead meantime, increasing its prestige and dignity. Last year, for instance, it promulgated a ruling forbidding the advertising of laxatives and hard liquor. The Yankee Network, as a local outlet, did not stand eye to eye with this policy, and has continued to accept both types of accounts. This and many other factors contributed to the break between the network and its local outlet.

Local Outlet

Casting around for a local outlet the Columbia network at one time had leased Station WHDH, owned by Capt. John Mathieson and his son Ralph, and, it is understood, was prepared to fight for full time for this station from the Federal Communication Commission in Washington. Recently it was understood to have released WHDH from its contract when the prospects of affiliation with WEEI loomed.

The status of WAAB, Boston, which has been an alternate station to WNAC in releasing Columbia programs to Boston air, it is believed will remain about the same. There is apparently no reason why it should change. As to the status of other Yankee Network stations in New England cities where there now exists an NBC-WEAF network outlet, nothing could be learned. There is much to be resolved in the relations of Mr. Shepard and his Yankee Network stations before their status can be determined.

A. D. H.

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Bay State Farmers To Receive $405,000 Under Old AAA Act

Massachusetts farmers will receive payments totaling $405,000 under agricultural adjustment programs in effect prior to Jan. 6, 1936, according to an estimate received by Sumner R. Parker of the Massachusetts State College extension service, from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of this amount an estimated $280,000 is due on tobacco contracts and $125,000 on corn-hog agreements.

The payments will be made from special funds appropriated by Congress to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments previously incurred under the adjustment programs. The Secretary was given authority to make rental and benefit payments in connection with adjustment contracts entered into before Jan. 6, 1936, provided there had been compliance by the farmer.

Portland Shows Gain In Bank Clearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine April 1—As the largest city in Maine, any financial development in Portland has State significance. Here in Portland last month bank clearings were $8,099,403, compared with $5,611,849 in February 1935, or a gain of 44.3 per cent.

That was the largest monthly increase for any city in the first four Federal Reserve districts, which include Boston, New York, Cleveland and Richmond, Va. In fact there was not a city east of the Mississippi with as favorable record as Portland. With one exception, Portland also led the East in increased bank clearings the first two months of 1936. In that period clearings here were $18,179,679 against $14,136,122 in the corresponding two months of 1935, or an increase of 28 per cent. A good part of the increase may be due to payment for the largest Christmas trade in years here.

New Hampshire Asks U. S. for Full-Time Weather Station

CONCORD, N. H., April 1, (AP)—The State Planning and Development Commission wired an appeal to the United States Weather Bureau yesterday for reopening of a full-time weather station in New Hampshire.

For years a weather bureau was maintained at Concord on a full-time basis, but several years ago the station was reduced to a part-time status.

The commission said that had the weather station been functioning communities might have received flood warnings in time to avert heavy property damage.

Safety Record Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1 — Traffic bureau officials noted today the first quarter of 1936 has passed without a single automobile fatality, a record unequaled on the local records. Police are confident that the approaching season of clear roads and longer daylight will help carry this good start through to a record for the year in safe driving.

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Standing, Left to Right—Sigurd Steen, Somerville High School; Thomas Cunningham, High School of Commerce; Dominic Lupo, Waltham High School. Seated, Left to Right—Fred Wischhusen, Malden High School; Thelma Upton, Dorchester High School for Girls; Charles Judge, Newton High School

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **'The Monitor Views the News'**	**NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor...**	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15 Kay Fayre, songs	Elmira College Glee Club	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	"Song Shop": organist	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch		Dick Tracy: detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie: skit	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	"Checkerboard": music	Speaker; sketch	Reports; Eton Boys: quartet
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Musical program	Renfrew of the Mounted	Rendezvous: interview
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 Hall's Southern Rubes	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00 Choir recital	**"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco**	**Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra**	Master of mystery: local dramatic sketch
8:15 Choir recital	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloist	**George Burns & Gracie Allen; Milton Watson; Renard's Or.**	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans: Corinna Mura, soloist
8:30 Address by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely			
9:00 Pat Binford, master of ceremonies: variety program	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; guest soloist; Art Players; male quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra**	**Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra**	**Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; sketches; music**
9:15			
9:30 **"20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch; orchestra**		**Ray Noble and his orchestra; Connie Boswell, soloist**	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:45			Yankee News Service
10:00 **John Charles Thomas, baritone; chorus; orchestra**	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sinatra's Orchestra; soloists	**'Gang Busters': G-Men drama with Phillips Lord**	"Husbands and Wives": dramatic sketch
10:15			
10:30 Karl Rhode's Orchestra	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sinatra's Orchestra; soloists	**News dramatizations**	Special sport program from Boston Arena
10:45 Karl Rhode's Orchestra		Spotlight Revue	
11:00 Reports; news: Ranny Weeks and his orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
11:15	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Maury Duchin's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45	Jesse Crawford, organist	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Carmel Snow, speaker; Pickens Sisters; Henry King's Orch.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School: University of Rochester Band.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama.

5:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": Rep. Charles F. Risk, Rhode Island.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; sketch; Kay Thompson and chorus; Smith and Dale

8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.

8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00 WORL 920kc
1:45 WBZ 990kc
4:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

1:45 W1XK 9.57mc
5:30 W1XAL 11.79mc

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor.

9:00 WAAB, "Postal Oddities," Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Will Unionization Promote Industrial Recovery?" Matthew Woll and other speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Albert Spalding; Ned Sparks; Binnie Barnes.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Music Magic"; soloists; narrator; Henry Kogen and his orchestra.

12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Antiques Exhibit At the Copley-Plaza Is Boston Project

The ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel today was the scene of an exhibition of antiques, following an interval or several years since the last Boston show was held here. The present exhibition is a Boston project in contrast to the New York source of the promoters of the former events in these quarters.

The local character of the management is reflected in the source of the exhibitors, only a few of the fifty odd being noticed as from outside the State. Still, displays are varied, with far less of the merely quaint and odd and a large share of the decorative.

As this is not only an exposition but a sale where everything is offered at a price, it is not strange that taken as a whole the displays are noticeable for the great number of small and comparatively low-priced articles. Among these pressed glass, both the clear and colored, is most conspicuous.

In the present arrangement high walls separating booths have been replaced by low sections about table height, with the fronts entirely open. So free access is given to all goods, and a sense of space comes from the unbroken views of the length of the interior.

The exhibition will be open daily through April 3 from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Finish the Season with
PITTSTON COAL
AMERICA'S ECONOMY ANTHRACITE
since 1869
Frost
COAL and OIL CO.
ON ROUTE 1 AT NEPONSET BRIDGE

Ivy Corsets
NOW IS THE TIME
Slimness . . . so important for the *smart* woman . . . can be achieved in accordance with the fashion mode of the day, by the proper Ivy Corset or "All-in-one." Ivy Corsets and Ivy "All-in-ones" are cleverly fashioned from special materials and elastic to equalize, slenderize, and comfortably restrain to a smart silhouette.
There is a type of Ivy Corset for every type of figure
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378 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Tweed Suit WITH *Cape*
MADE-TO-ORDER
$140
JACKET IN A NATURAL SHETLAND—CAPE AND SKIRT IN CHOICE OF RED, YELLOW, BROWN, GREEN OR SAXE BLUE CHECKS ON A NATURAL GROUND.
400 OTHER TWEEDS FOR YOUR CHOICE

ROMANES & PATERSON
Edinburgh, Scotland
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . . . In Copley Square

THE FORWARD STEP

In tan Russia calf and black calf, as above; also with plain toe in smooth Norwegian grain.
$12.50
A Progressive Development in the Footwear Field
You are cordially invited to come and see these remarkably new Johnston & Murphy FORWARD STEP SHOES and examine their outstanding features:
- **Removable innersoles, cut from the finest bark tanned steer hide and the last word in flexibility and comfort. After a day's wear the innersoles become damp with perspiration and need airing. Change them for another pair, as you do your socks. See cut above.**
- **Extreme flexibility, so necessary for complete comfort and long wear, found only in Johnston & Murphy shoes.**

J. L. ESART CO. 46 BOYLSTON ST. Near Hotel Touraine Boston
Headquarters for Johnston & Murphy Shoes

Winners Are Named In Poster Contest Of Boston Schools

Potential artists of the future from the rank and file of the public and art schools of Boston, stepped forward today for their rewards as winners in the two poster contests in connection with Art Week in Boston. Official announcement was made of the winners today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Five scholarship awards in the competition, open to all metropolitan Boston high schools, were won by Sigurd Steen, of the Somerville High School; Fred Wischhusen of Malden High; Thelma Upton, Dorchester High School for Girls; Thomas Cunningham, High School of Commerce; and Domenic Lupo, Waltham High.

For the outstanding poster design submitted by a Boston art school student, Anthony Avellino of Revere, a student at the School of Practical Art, won the Edward C. Donnelly Jr. medal and a scholarship award. His winning poster has been reproduced and will be on display for the balance of Art Week on an outdoor painted bulletin at Stuart and Tremont Streets.

Each of the six winners will be given a full scholarship in one of the following schools: Scott Carbee School of Art, Child-Walker School of Fine Arts, Vesper George School of Art, New England School of Art, School of Practical Art and Boothbay Studios Summer School of Art, the latter being for a summer course only.

Of all the posters submitted, 50 of the best ones in each contest have been selected for exhibition at the Boston Art Club for the balance of Art Week.

Mayflowers Bloom Ahead of April Rain

DERRY, N. H., April 1 (AP)—Indications are that instead of April showers bringing Mayflowers the Mayflowers come before the showers in New Hampshire.

Leland T. Currier reports he came upon a Mayflower in Derry's Woods this week and then to convince himself further the gentle season was really here he plucked another in a different section of the woodlands.

The Best in Cold Storage
CALL KENMORE 5350
Lamson & Hubbard
Present a Large Selection of
Fur Neckpieces and Capes for the EASTER COAT or SUIT
- 2-skin Kolinsky Scarfs 19.50
- 2-skin Jap Marten Scarfs, 38.00 to 55.00
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- 1-skin Silver Fox Scarfs, special, 89.50 to 275.00
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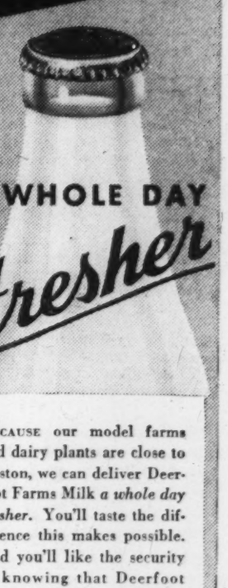
SPRING MEMBERSHIP
6 Months $8
YMCA
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

The National Rockland Bank *of* Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

FARM TO BOTTLE TO YOU

A WHOLE DAY *Fresher*
BECAUSE our model farms and dairy plants are close to Boston, we can deliver Deerfoot Farms Milk *a whole day fresher.* You'll taste the difference this makes possible. And you'll like the security of knowing that Deerfoot Farms Milk is pasteurized the best way — after it has been sealed in the bottles. An air-tight metal cap keeps air out and flavor in—and keeps the bottle's pouring lip clean. To order, telephone Highland 1857 or Framingham 3620. Deerfoot Farms Co., Southborough, Mass.
• • •
Deerfoot Farms Golden Guernsey Milk has the typical golden color, rich taste, and abundant nourishment of milk from Guernsey cows. Our own herd produces it on our own farm; the metal cap and pasteurization-in-the-bottle protect it for you.
Deerfoot Farms Milk
THE ARISTOCRAT OF

On your toes!

That's the way our new footwear for Spring makes you feel - alive, vital, and very much in the style picture. And the reason? . . . the abundance of color . . . the clever styling . . . and behind it the fine quality and snug comfort found in all Thayer McNeil shoes. The model shown comes in black, brown, blue, beige and gray bucko, $12.75. Other models $10.50 up.
Uptown Shop - 414 Boylston St.
THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Pl. Boston
Coolidge Cor. Brookline
Wellesley Sq. Wellesley

Listed Stock Quotations

Securities Rise Moderately on Wide Front in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Trading Is More Active And Many Prices Rise

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A broad advance today in the stock market carried the list from 1 to 3 or more points higher and established numerous issues at or above the best levels of the year.

At the beginning of the final hour General Motors and Chrysler gained better than a point while U. S. Steel and Bethlehem advanced from 1⅛ to more than 2 points.

Strength also was evident in the rails, oils and industrial specialties, several of which bettered prices of the past five years.

The late stock tone was firm, and transactions approximatel 1,750,000 shares.

Selling in cotton lowered quotations. The bond market was steady with low-priced rails a feature. Foreign exchanges rallied against the dollar.

Wheat turned firm and closed ⅛ to 1 cent higher, and corn was up ½ to ¾ of a cent.

Rail Bonds Firmer

Advances of small fractions to a point in numerous low-priced railroad issues gave the bond market a steady appearance today.

Other sections of the list were quiet and prices, for the most part, held within minor fractions of the previous day. U. S. Governments were steadier, but there was little activity.

Renewed popularity of the rails followed publication of first quarter business reviews, all of which gave considerable space to the excellent showing made by most of the carriers of the first three months of the year, despite severe weather during part of the time.

Nickel Plate 4½s advanced 1¼ points to 81¾, Erie general 5s were 1 higher at 77, and smaller gains were shown by Southern Railway 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and Santa Fe 4s.

Industrial and utility bonds idled along in a narrow range. American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, American Telephone 5s, and Western Union 5s were among others edging forward. Minor losses were shown by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and North American 5s.

Advances in the government department ranged from 1-32nd in Treasury 2¾s at 102.25 to 4-32nds in the 3s of 1946 at 104.19. Losses of 1-32nd to 2-32nds were shown by some of the nearby maturities.

Foreign bonds tilted backward a trifle. German 7s changed hands at 1 point decline and Canadian 4s and Japanese 6½s yielded fractionally.

Gold Imports Up Sharply in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Imports of gold in March rose sharply, more than doubling the February total. The March aggregate was $1,701,100 compared with $604,800 in the preceding month. Gold exports in March were $343,900 against $20,600,000 in February.

Gold held here earmarked for foreign account, after increasing $8,505,700 in February, was reduced by $969,000 in March. In 1935 the account was increased by $1,138,300 in March.

The following table shows the movement of gold to and from the port of New York in March:

Country	Imports	Exports
Canada	1,415,600	
Ecuador	64,100	
Guatemala	3,100	
Holland		343,900
Nicaragua	83,900	
Russia	134,400	

Recovery in Wheat Market Seen in Today's Trading

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Recuperative power manifested itself in the wheat market today, and a maximum overnight rise of a cent a bushel was witnessed.

The fact that Canadian wheat export business yesterday surpassed all estimates, and appeared to have aggregated 2,000,000 bushels had a strengthening influence. Today's Canadian export purchases were figured at 500,000 bushels.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛ to 1 cent above yesterday's finish, May 96¼-½, July 85½; Corn ½-¾ up, May 60¾-⅞; oats ¼-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 2 cents.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	39	41	First, N Y	1965	2005
City	34½	36⅛	Manhattan	28¼	29¾
Commercial	179	185	Public	41½	43½
Fifth Av	975	1060	Trade Bank	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60	62	Fulton	210	220
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	285	290
Bk NY&T	466	474	Irving	13½	16½
Bronx	8½	9½	Kings Co	1700	1750
Brooklyn	118	123	Law Tle&G	1	2
C Hanovr	116½	113½	M'facturers	80½	83½
Chemical	54½	58½	New York	112	115
Law County	48	51	Title Guar	11	12
Empire	23¾	24½	Unit States	3010	3060

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	45½	48½	Merchants	419	430
N Shawmut	28½	31	Second Nat	145	150

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	162	167	Harris T&S	355	380
First Nat	294	299	Northern Tr	815	865

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	57½	58½	Home	36¾	38¾
Am Alliance	26½	28	North River	27	28½
Ot American	29¾	31¼	Spfld Fir&M	129½	142½
Hartford	76¾	79½	U S Fire	54	56

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Hat Cor of Am pf	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 16
Regular			
Allied Chem & D	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 10
American Can	$1	Q May 15	Apr. 24
Blaw-Knox	15c	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Hat Cor of Am pf	$1.62½	Q May 1	Apr. 16
Ritter Dnt Mfg pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Apr. 1

Car Loadings in Midwest

NEW YORK (AP)—The Midwest Shippers advisory board estimates railroad freight car loadings in its territory during the second quarter of 1936 will total 686,700 cars against 666,279 in the like 1935 period, an increase of 14.4 per cent.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 1	Last Mar. 31
74¾	66	Asme Steel (2½¶)	70¼	69	69⅞	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12¼	12	12¼	12
38¾	28½	Adams Millis (1)	28½	28½	28½	28
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	26¼	26¼	26½	26½
31½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3¶)	188	186½	186½	..
5¾	2	Airmawy lec App	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	5½
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf kk xxx (h)	24⅝	24	24¼	24¼
39¼	30½	Alleghany Steel (1)	34½	33½	34⅜	34
205	187	Allied Chem (6)	203½	200	203½	200
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	28	27¼	28	27
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	72	71½	72	71¼
48	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	47¾	46⅞	47⅜	46⅝
39½	30½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	35½	35½	35½	..
5⅝	3⅜	Amal Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
125½	75	Amerada (2)	116½	114	114	16
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	57	56¼	56¼	56
51⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (6b)	52½	51	52½	50
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¼	69¾	69¾	69½
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49⅝	49	49⅜	..
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	130½	130	130½	130
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	121¾	120	121⅝	119⅜
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163¾	163¾	163¾	163
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	35⅝	35½	35½	35
73½	62	Am Car & F pf	65⅝	64	65⅝	..
47½	31	Am Chain	51	47	51	46¾
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	90	90	90	..
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
32⅞	27	Am Com Alcohol	29½	28⅞	29⅜	28⅝
24⅝	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22	21½	21¾	22
3⅜	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9⅛	8⅞	9	8¾
42	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	38½	38	38½	37
37½	26	Am & For Pow B	34½	34½	34½	..
18⅜	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	17¾	17½	17½	17½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7¾
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅝	40½	40⅝	40⅜
4⅝	3	Am Ice	4¼	4	4¼	4½
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	..
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11¼	11	11¼	10⅞
36½	25½	Am Locomotive	30	30	30	29⅜
34	28⅛	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24½	23¾	23⅞	23¾
13	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12¼
52½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	50	49¼	49¾	49¼
60½	42	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	57½	57½	57½	..
23⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅝
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill2 (1.20)	30¼	29¾	29⅞	29⅝
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	24¼	24	24¼	23½
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	32	30	31⅞	30
11½	5⅝	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	..
7⅜	5¾	Am Snuff (3¶)	6⅜	6	6⅛	6
33⅜	23⅞	Am Steel Fdries	30⅜	30	30⅜	30
115	107	Am Steel F pf (2)	113	113	113	..
61⅛	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52⅝	53	53⅜	53
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24½	24½	24½	24½
178	155⅝	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165	164½	164½	164
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91	90½	90¾	91
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92½	91⅜	92¼	91½
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	27¼	27	27¼	..
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	22¼	21¾	22¼	21⅝
101	92⅜	Am Wat 1pf (6)	102	102	102	101
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10⅜
65	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	63¾	62¾	63¾	63½
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10	6¾	Am Yv P pf (h)	7	7	7	6⅞
7¾	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S (3)	4⅞	4	4¼	5
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
..	..	Am Zinc pr pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	36	35	36	34⅞
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	41	41	41	40½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	23	23	..
50	34¾	Archer Daniels (1¶)	42	41	42	40
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	76	71	71	77
62⅝	47½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	60⅛	59½	60	59⅞
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12½	12⅛	12¼	12
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	21½	21	21½	20½
173¾	143¾	Asso Dry Goods	16½	16	16¼	15⅞
51⅛	43	Asso Oil (.ee)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
80½	58	Atchison T&SF (2e)	75⅝	74⅛	75	73½
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	102¾	103¼	..
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29
34⅜	27½	Atl Refining (1)	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	65	65	65	..
30½	18¼	Atlas Task (.25)	25	24¾	24¾	25
54¼	40¼	Auburn Auto	50¾	50⅝	50½	49¾
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¼	8¼	7⅞
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	39½	39½	39½	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	45	44½	44½	44
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20⅜	19⅝	20	19⅝
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	28¼	28	28	27¼
110½	109	Bam p (6½) 110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	110 19-32
20⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¼
94⅜	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94⅞	94	94⅞	..
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18¼	17½	18	17⅜
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	67	66½	66½	..
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (⅝e)	23⅛	22	22	22¾
108½	107	Beatrice Cr(pf (7)	108	108	108	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	15½	15½	15½	15¼
28¼	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅛	27½	27⅞	27½
24⅝	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	22⅝	23	22⅜
56¾	48	Best & Co (2¶)	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜	54⅜
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	58⅛	56½	57⅛	56½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17¾
120¼	112	Beth Steel27⅛ pf	117½	117	117	116
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (1.0b)	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
21⅜	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
63¼	51½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	57⅛	57	57¼	56⅞
98½	92¾	Bon Ami A (4)	98	98	98	..
45	39¾	Bon Ami B (2¶)	40	40	40	..
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28	27½	27⅝	27⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	81	80	80⅜	79
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	8½	8½	8½	8½
18¼	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	61	60¼	60½	59⅝
62⅜	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	64	61¾	64	61
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅜	49	49½	48⅞
5¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
56¼	50	Brooklyn Un as (3)	50½	50⅜	50½	50¼
65⅝	57½	Brown Shoe (3)	59½	59¼	59½	..
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
9⅞	2½	Budd Mfg	13⅞	13	13¾	12¾
100	85	Budd Mfg pf	110	101	110	99¾
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4	4¼	4	3⅞
14	11¼	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
31½	22¾	Bullard	27½	26¾	27½	26⅝
21⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	21	20½	21	20¼
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶))	28	27⅝	28	27¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅜
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
24½	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	23	22½	22½	22½
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25¼	19⅞	Byers	23⅜	22¼	22⅝	22
74	64	Byers pf	68	68	68	67
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (.80¶)	25	24½	24¾	24½
37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
17⅜	8	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
39¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35½	38¼	39¼	38½
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	14¼	14⅛	14½	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	12⅝
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41
18½	13	Capital Admin	16¼	15¾	15¾	16½
80	57	Caro Clinch & O (4)	96	96	96	..
100¼	91	Caro C&O st (6)	100	100	100	100¼
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
154	92½	Case Thresh	163½	153¾	163½	153
74½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75	73¾	75	73¾
32¾	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	28
31½	24¼	Celotex Co	28½	28¼	28¼	28
35¼	25⅞	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	33	33	33	33½
9¾	7¼	Century Ribbon	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
56⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅞	53¾	54¾	54¼
19½	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18⅛	18	18	18
92½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	93½	93	93½	92½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¼	63¼	64¼	64
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	..
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	64½	64	64½	63½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅞	56⅞	57¼	56¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
3⅜	1⅜	Chi & GtWest (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6	6	6	6½
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8	8	8	8
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order 1½)	30	30	30	29½
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12½	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	10	10	..
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅝	16¾	16⅝	17
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
30¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	31⅜	30¾	31¼	30¾
31½	25½	Chickash Cot O (2)	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	..
11½	7¾	Childs Company	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
35	25	Chile Copper (¼b)	33	32	33	..
101½	85⅝	Chrysler (4)	98¼	96½	97	96
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19¾	18¾	19¾	19
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81	81	81	80
7¾	4¾	City Stores	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
46½	29¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	44¾	43	44	42¾
46	40¼	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	45¾	45¼	45¼	..
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	60¾	60	60¾	..
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	90	90	90	90
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18½	18½	18½	17¾
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	47½	45⅞	47½	44¾
112	107½	Collins & A pf(7)	111	111	111	111
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22	21½	22	21½
9¾	3⅝	Colo P & Ir (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
49	24½	Colo P&I pf (h)	28	27⅞	28	27⅝
34½	21½	Colo & Southern	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..
43½	33	Colo & So 1pf	33	33	33	34½
20⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	19¾
101½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100½	100½	100½	101¼
91	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc(1¶)	37	36½	37	36
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47	47	47	..
118¾	94	Columbia C vtc (4¶)	114⅛	113	114½	112½
52⅜	44	Comm Credit (2½)	51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	50⅜
64⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	64	63¼	64	62½
114½	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113¾	113¾	113¾	112½
103½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	102	101	101	..
24⅜	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21¼
5½	2⅞	Conwith & Bo	3½	3	3	3
82	60	Comwith S pf (5)	67½	66	67	66
12½	8⅜	Conde Nast Pub	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¼
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	40½	39⅝	40½	39½
25⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	18⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15¼
80	72¼	Consol Cig pf ww(6½)	83¾	83½	83⅝	85
78	67	Consol Cigar pf (7)	75	75	75	..
7½	5½	Consol Film. Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
20¼	17⅜	Consol Film 1 pf (1½g)	18	17⅜	17⅜	..
38⅜	30⅜	Consol El NY (1)	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	33
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	104⅝	104½	104⅝	104⅜
6⅜	4⅝	Consol Laundries	6	5	6	4½
15½	11⅞	Consol Oil (1¼b)	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅝
26½	19⅝	Container n	23½	22½	23½	22¾
15⅜	10⅝	Cont Baking A	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
87½	73½	Cont Can (3)	81⅝	81	81⅜	81½
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (1¼b)	23	21⅝	22	22¼
48	40	Cont Insurance 1.20¶)	46½	39⅝	40	40
4⅝	2¾	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	34⅝	35⅜	36	36
69	66	Corn Exchange (3)	67½	67	67½	..
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	73½	71⅝	73½	71½
7⅝	5¾	Coty	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	38	36	36	36
21⅜	18¾	Crosley Radio (1¼¶)	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
54½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	50⅝	50	50	49⅞
16⅜	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
41	26	Crucible Steel	38¼	37	38⅛	37
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
14½	8¼	Cuban Am Sug	12⅜	11½	11⅝	13
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	98	97⅜	98	97¼
44½	38⅜	Cudahy Packing (2½)	40	40	40	..
23½	18⅜	Curtis Publishing	23¼	22¾	22⅜	22½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103	102½	102½	102½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅛
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18¼	17½	17⅞	17⅛
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¼b)	60¼	60	60½	59¾
9¾	8½	Davega St (.30¶)	9	9	9	..
57	52	Deere & Co	56	54	56	..
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29	29	29	29
36	22	Deisel W G (.50¶)	23	23	23	22½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	45½	44½	45	44
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	19½	18⅛	19½	18¾
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
66	66	Det Hill & SW (4)	22½	22½	22½	..
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	147	146½	146½	146¼
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	56	55	56	55
40½	37	Diamond Match (1½¶)	37	37	37	37
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	27⅞	25½	27½	25½
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	45	44¼	45	44¼
75⅝	50⅝	Douglas A	70¾	69½	70	68¾
37	29	Dresser A (1⅝e)	34¾	34⅝	34¾	35½
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	2	2	2	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
151⅜	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	150⅝	148¼	150	146¼
133	129	du Pont deb(6)	133½	133½	133½	133
35	18	Durham Hos pf	33½	23	23½	21
6½	3¾	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
168¼	156½	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	170½	169	169	168½
16 8	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163	163	163	164
36⅝	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36	36½	36	35½
..	..	Ettingon Schild	9¼	7¼	..	..
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41¼	40⅜	41	40½
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	..
17⅝	13⅜	Elec Boat	14½	14¼	14⅜	14¼
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15⅝	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15	14¼	14½	14½
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	60	59	59½	58
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	63¾	62⅞	62⅞	62
55¼	48⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	50	49½	50	49
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¼

Business and Industry

Proof of Marked Recovery Seen in Higher Corporate Profits

Commerce and Finance

New Tax Proposal Counter to Many Established Laws

This is the last of four articles on the proposed federal tax on corporate surpluses.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—An important conflict in economic philosophy is the chief cause of the difficulty at Washington over the proposed tax on undivided corporation earnings. The fundamental over-riding purpose of this proposal is to cause corporations to distribute more money. The Treasury experts called in by the House Ways and Means subcommittee were only being consistent when they insisted on a blanket application of the tax to all corporations organized for profit, and objected to exemptions for depression reserves, or for banks, trust companies, insurance companies, railroads, companies with impaired capital, companies in receivership, etc.

Yet this purpose runs head on into a purpose which has been written all over our laws pertaining to corporations, as well as through the legal and financial affairs of corporations. That purpose is to keep corporations financially strong and healthy, if necessary by legal coercion.

Stipulation of States

Thus for example it is reported that the laws of 36 states prohibit corporations chartered under their laws from making a distribution if their capital is impaired, and there are said to be only three states which lay down no legal restrictions on corporations making dividend payments.

Moreover bond indentures frequently require that dividends shall not be paid by the debtor corporation or its subsidiaries unless certain specified ratios are maintained between current assets and the liabilities. Banks sometimes lay down similar stipulations when the corporation is slow on repayment of commercial loans.

For the last three years the Administration has been trying to get the banks to increase their capital and surplus. It went so far as to put pressure on them to sell preferred stock to the R. F. C. The Banking Act of 1935 amended the National Banking Act to provide that each national bank "shall, before the declaration of a dividend on its shares of common stock, carry not less than one tenth of its net profits to surplus until the same shall equal the capital."

Again Section 117-Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Laws of New York states "No (fire insurance) corporation may declare dividends exceeding 10 per cent unless . . . shall have . . . a surplus . . . equalling 30 per cent of its unearned premiums or 50 per cent of its capital stock, whichever shall be greater."

Situation of Railroads

Moreover the railroads have recently been under criticism, even by the Administration itself, for not retiring indebtedness out of earnings. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which now passes on all railroad financing, is now insisting on sinking fund features and the RFC recently recommended a sinking fund for the Great Northern's coming offering.

The principle of gradual retirement of debt out of earnings has, in fact, received a great stimulus generally by the current depression, and though the fact is not strictly pertinent here, the principle has virtually become a standard in the real estate mortgage business in the last five years or so, encouraged or required by the HOLC, the FHA, the new Home Loan Bank system and the 1935 changes in the National Banking Act.

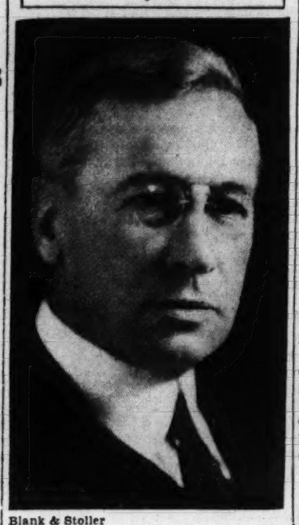
Now it may be argued that banks, insurance companies, and railroads are in a class by themselves, but the category of public utility is being steadily widened in respect to other matters besides dividends, and corporations which are not officially classed as utilities have nevertheless been generally considered in recent years as under somewhat of a trust, perhaps to their employees, their communities, or their consumers, as well as their creditors, to keep themselves thoroughly solvent and well-heeled.

Two Contradictory Purposes

The House Ways and Means Committee, in the teeth of Treasury opposition, has tried to compromise the two contradictory purposes of encouraging and discouraging dividends, but only to a very limited extent. Banks, trust companies, insurance companies and companies in receivership are to be allowed to pay a straight 15 per cent on earnings (approximately the present rate) without any bait to declare dividends. In addition the rates for other corporations are so adjusted that they can retain up to 30 per cent of earnings without having to pay more taxes than at present. Furthermore a corporation that pays dividends in a bad year out of surplus can replenish its reserves out of the next two years' earnings without being taxed for it. Lastly a corporation pledged before 1936 by bond indenture or otherwise to limits on its dividends, can pay a flat 22½ per cent on its earnings.

Even these rudimentary exemptions, together with minor ones not mentioned here, make the law complicated. Nor do they approach all the cases where it is alleged that corporations will be penalized for their financial weakness. To reach them all would make the law almost infinitely complex, as well as requiring an almost infinite amount of interpretation. Moreover the exemptions reduce the revenue and require the rates to be raised on the non-exempt corporations.

Joins Blyth & Co.



Blank & Stoller

Eugene M. Stevens

Resigns as Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to Take Position as Vice-Chairman of Board of Blyth & Co., Inc., Investment Bankers

Stevens Elected Vice-Chairman Of Blyth & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Eugene M. Stevens, who has just resigned as chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and Federal Reserve Agent there, has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors of the investment banking firm of Blyth & Co., Inc., New York. His headquarters will be in the Chicago office of the firm.

In joining the executive staff of Blyth & Co. Inc., Mr. Stevens becomes associated with a firm which ranked among the first four last year in the underwriting and distribution of securities, having participated in the flotation of more than $1,166,000,000 of security issues. The firm's principal offices are in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, with branch offices in 20 other leading cities throughout the country.

Mr. Stevens has had an experience of many years in investment and commercial banking in the Midwest. Before becoming chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and Federal Reserve Agent in that city on Jan. 1, 1931, he was president of Chicago's largest banking institution, the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company. He came to that position from the presidency of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, which was merged with Continental National Bank & Trust Company in 1929.

Mr. Stevens began his business career with the Winona (Minn.) Wagon Company in 1887, and later was associated with F. H. Peavey & Co., grain merchants of Minneapolis. In 1901 he established his own investment banking firm in Minneapolis under the name of Eugene M. Stevens & Co., which later became Stevens, Chapman & Co. He withdrew from this firm to join the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago in 1917.

New Oklahoma Oil Pool Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla., April 1—The Continental Oil Company announced that it had brought in a heavy producing oil well on its lease, 20 miles southeast of Ada, Okla., indicating the discovery of another major oil pool in the State.

The new well, known as McCarty No. 1, came in at 4693 feet at a rate which indicates a production of more than 25,000 barrels a day. Ten days ago the Continental drilling crew drilling an offset well in this field struck the pay at 4640 feet with a flow of 500 barrels an hour.

The Continental Company's lease of 1780 acres in the new field is one of the largest units of acreage owned by a single company in the State.

Under the present proration schedule, Continental's allowable capacity for the new well is only 100 barrels a day.

Large Increase in Hog Slaughter Likely in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—An increase of 30 to 35 per cent in hog slaughter is expected between now and next September as compared with the like period a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Most of the increase is looked for after May 1 when marketings of fall farrowed pigs will get under way in large volume.

Demand for pork products may increase somewhat but not enough, the bureau believes, to offset the increased supply. The seasonal decline in hog prices in May and June, therefore, is likely to be greater than in May and June, 1935, and prices during the late summer may not advance to the highest levels reached in 1935.

The bureau finds that the relationship of hog prices to corn prices in the United States the last six months has been "very favorable" for increased hog production. The hog-corn price ratio in February (19.3) was the highest in more than two years.

There were 9 per cent more hogs on farms at the beginning of this year than a year earlier.

Earnings of 700 Corporations Rise 48 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—There was an increase of 48 per cent in total profits of 700 leading industrial and mercantile concerns in 1935 over 1934, according to the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These profits were the largest since 1930, although they were only half as large as in 1929.

Only three of the 36 groups listed in the compilation showed deficits for 1935.

Among the 700 companies, 15 per cent had deficits from operations in 1935, compared with 23 per cent in 1934; 72 per cent improved their earnings from 1934 to 1935 and the remaining 28 per cent had poorer earnings in 1935 than in 1934.

Many Profits in 1934

Automobile and automobile parts, copper, electrical equipment, heating and plumbing, machinery and tool, aviation and silk and hosiery groups showed the largest percentage increases in profits between 1934 and 1935.

Several groups, including agricultural implement, railroad equipment, chain restaurant, steel and miscellaneous textile companies, reported net profits in 1935 against group deficits in 1934.

Reviewing the money market, the Reserve Bank relates that a large part of the Treasury financing of $1,250,000,000 offered March 16 was subscribed for in cash, with a consequent reduction of member bank excess reserves.

The bank's review continues:

"In their effect on bank reserves these payments to the Treasury were offset in part by the redemption of about $450,000,000 of Treasury bills which matured on that date, but net cash payments to the Treasury in connection with the sale of securities were more than $480,000,000.

Federal Payments

"As a result, there were net payments to the government amounting to about $225,000,000 in New York City, and $650,000,000 for the country as a whole on March 16 and the two following days, and Treasury balances in the Reserve Banks rose to a new high level at $1,067,000,000 on March 18.

"These payments to the government resulted in a sudden decline in excess reserves of member banks.

"In New York City excess member bank reserves dropped to a little over $800,000,000, and for the country as a whole excess reserves declined to $2,310,000,000, as compared with high points of about $1,500,000,000 for New York City banks, and $3,300,000,000 for all member banks in December. In both cases excess reserves after the middle of March were the smallest since last July."

Real Estate Bond Prices Increase 1.2 P. C. in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—There was an increase of 1.2 per cent in real estate bond prices during the month of March, raising the total appreciation for the first three months of 1936 to 4.9 per cent, according to Arnott, Baker & Co., using 200 typical eastern issues as a basis for figuring.

The average price per $1000 face value increased from $403 on Feb. 29 to $408 on March 31. The average price on Jan. 1 was $389.

Bonds covering 22 Philadelphia issues gained 2.7 per cent for the month and showed the highest appreciation. The bid price rose to $376. New York City issues, with a gain of 1.3 per cent, showed the second highest rise. The price of these issues increased from $393 to $398.

Boston issues gained 1.1 per cent, Buffalo issues lost 1.4 per cent and Pittsburgh issues used in compiling the averages decreased 1.7 per cent.

Theater issues, which decreased 6.1 per cent in February, gained 14.4 per cent in March, the average price rising from $592 on Jan. 1 to $619 on March 31. Issues covering housekeeping apartments gained 0.8 per cent, hotels rose 0.6 per cent, and office buildings increased 0.4 per cent. Apartment hotel issues fell 0.9 per cent.

Meighan Suspended From Exchange for 3 Years

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has suspended the membership of Jerome T. Meighan of Walter P. McCaffray & Co. for three years under charges of "reckless and unbusinesslike dealing."

It was learned at the exchange that the business conduct committee of the exchange in its investigation of the case found that Mr. Meighan had no guilty knowledge of the acts of his partners and that when he learned of the questionable transactions several weeks ago he immediately notified the business conduct committee.

Action by the governing committee of the exchange was based upon an order of Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black, temporarily enjoining the company from dealing in securities.

The order handed down also included the German-American Securities Company, Inc., and followed an investigation by New York State Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr.

In an affidavit, Assistant Attorney General Martin P. O'Leary declared the German-American firm was in financial difficulties last August and was aided by an advance of $100,574 by the stock exchange house.

It was further stated that as a result of the transaction, 70 customers of the German-American company are out securities valued at $40,000, which they had placed with the company for safe keeping.

Manufacturing Declared Not Slow in Creating Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—If President Roosevelt is depending on the manufacturing industries of the nation to take up any great amount of the slack in employment under present conditions he is likely to be disappointed, representatives of industry out here indicate. For, they say, contrary to popular impression, manufacturing industry actually employs, even in normal times, only about 10,000,000 to 12,500,000 of the 48,000,000 persons employed for gain.

Of the total of 10,000,000 estimated unemployed in January, 1936, it is pointed out, only 28 per cent were formerly employed in manufacturing industry. It is thus clear, they insist, that manufacturers cannot hope to absorb any large portion of the present unemployed army.

Doing Their Share

And anyway, they declare further, manufacturing industries already have spent more money in striving to maintain normal operations in the face of losses than they might legitimately be called upon for.

Addressing a meeting of executives in Quincy recently, James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, noted that statements recently made by public officials have created misapprehension as to the facts regarding employment.

Of course, it is pointed out by others, President Roosevelt in his recent relief message used the term "private business" and "industry" interchangeably and obviously did not intend to put the whole burden of increasing employment through private enterprise on manufacturing.

His remarks were widely interpreted as an invitation to all business to help in the task of building up industrial activity so that new taxes would be unnecessary, and not, as some have taken them, as a direct charge against that portion of business classified as manufacturing.

Nevertheless, Mr. Donnelly bespeaks the thought of manufacturers generally here, who think a grossly misleading impression has been given and who, among other things, feel that the wedge has been driven in for the eventual reopening of negotiations for a new NRA, which they unalterably oppose.

At any rate Mr. Donnelly in seeking to refute charges that private industry has been too slow in re-employing workers, offers the following facts:

How Workers Distributed

"(1) In the five-year period from 1930 to 1934 inclusive, industry expended more than $27,000,000,000 in excess of its income. These expenditures were made from surplus accumulations or from borrowings.

"(2) During this same five-year period, that is from 1930 to 1934 inclusive, manufacturing industries alone paid out approximately $6,000,000,000 to workers, over and above the actual requirements in man power for the operation of such industry. During the same depression period, public money spent for relief amounted to only a little more than $5,000,000,000.

"(3) Statements issued regarding the unemployment situation quite frequently give the impression that the great bulk of unemployment is in the manufacturing industry. As a matter of fact, out of approximately 48,000,000 persons gainfully employed in normal times, only 10,000,000 are employed in manufacturing industry. The balance are employed as follows: 10,000,000 in agriculture; 4,000,000 in the building trades; 4,000,000 in clerical occupations; 4,000,000 in domestic and personal service; 1,000,000 in the extraction of minerals; 250,000 in forestry and fishing; 900,000 in public service; 3,000,000 in professional service; 6,000,000 in miscellaneous trades, wholesale, retail, etc., and 4,000,000 in the transportation industry. These figures are taken from the United States Census of 1930.

"4. In January, 1936, out of a total of approximately 10,000,000 persons estimated to be out of employment by the National Industrial Conference Board, only 28 per cent of the total were formerly employed in the manufacturing industry.

"5. The percentage increase in employment in manufacturing industries in the last two years has been 28.8 per cent, which is a larger percentage of increase than is true of any other trade group.

"6. The bulk of unemployment in the manufacturing industry is in the heavy or durable goods group.

"7. One of the principal reasons why re-employment in private industry has not progressed more rapidly has been the huge tax burden."

The World's Business

Investment Trusts—An Analysis of Their Record Compared With Average Performance of Stocks

By H. B. E.

SO MANY readers have written to this department inquiring about the past record of investment trusts that an investigation which appears in the current issue of the London Economist will be of wide interest to American investors. Three types of companies are examined. The first and largest is the investment trust of the English or Scottish type, investing in a wide range of securities and having a "geared" capitalization of bonds, preferred and common stock. This type is called the "geared" trust. The second classification is the "non-geared" investment trust, the capital of which consists of a single class of stock. Finally, there are the increasingly popular "mutual funds" or "fixed trusts." The characteristics of these companies are that their capital is invested in a stated but varying list of securities and that their net income is automatically distributed to the stockholders.

In assessing the past record of these three types of stocks, the Economist compares the change in their net assets between the end of 1929 and the end of 1935 with the average change in the Standard Statistics indexes of the prices of 90 stocks and 60 bonds. The list follows:

Change in Net Assets 1930-35

Change in Net Assets (Adjusted)	Dec. 31, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1935
	%
Geared Companies:	
Adams Express Co	−26.2
American European Securities Co.	−41.2
American International Corporation	−27.1
Capital Administration Co., L'd.	+17.2
General American Investors Co., Inc.	+29.7
General Public Service Corporation	−41.3
Prudential Investors Inc.	−18.0
Railway and Light Securities Co.	−16.8
Second National Investors Corp.	+11.3
Selecter Industries, Inc.	% 2.0
Standard Investing Corp.	−24.2
Tri-Continental Corp.	− 4.4
Non-Geared Companies	
Fourth National Investors Corp.	+ 9.5
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.	−38.4
Lehman Corp.	+30.2
Third National Investors Corp.	+11.7
Vici Financial Corp.	+21.3
Mutual Funds:	
Broad Street Investing Co.	+25.0
General Capital Corp.	−25.3
Massachusetts Investors Trust	−22.3
Spencer Trask Fund	−30.1
State Street Investment Corp	+28.4
Standard Statistics, 90 stocks	−19.3
Standard Statistics, 60 bonds	+12.6

The results shown by this table are not a very striking tribute to investment trust management. Over the six years the average of the stock and bond indexes showed a depreciation of 1.85 per cent. Of the 22 companies, 12 showed a worse record than this, nine showed a larger depreciation than the stock index, while only six have been able to beat the bond index.

Now let us look at the performance of the trusts during the present dull market, compared with the same averages:

Companies:	Dec. 31, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1935
	%
Geared Companies:	
Adams Express Co.	+51.8
American European Securities Co.	+82.5
American International Corp.	+39.0
Capital Administration Co., Ltd.	+37.0
General American Investors Co., Inc.	+35.1
General Public Service Corp.	+37.0
Prudential Investors, Inc.	+37.0
Prudential Investors, Inc.	+34.5
Railway & Light Securities Co.	+36.8
Second National Investors Corp.	+38.9
Selecter Industries, Inc.	+47.1
Corp.	+27.9
Tri-Continental Corp.	+49.3
Fourth National Investors Corp.	+41.6
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.	+50.3
Lehman Corp.	+30.2
Third National Investors Corp.	+42.1
Vick Financial Corp.	+34.5
Mutual Funds:	
Broad Street Investing Co.	+40.1
General Capital Corp.	+35.5
Massachusetts Investors Trust	+34.0
Spencer Trask Fund	+31.4
State Street Investment Corp.	+39.7
Standard Statistics, 90 stocks	+44.5
Standard Statistics, 60 bonds	+10.00

Judging from these figures, several of the trusts have outstripped the stock average.

Readers are commended to the Economist for March 14 for details of this and other tables on investment trusts. The investment trust is relatively new in the United States. As is usual with something new, the record has not, on the whole, been brilliant but the concerns promise to absorb a steadily increasing share of investors' funds, especially among small investors. The small investor, contrary to his British cousin, does not seem interested at all in the income yield of such investments. Rather he is concerned about capital appreciation. This is not a wholesome reliance, compared with income yield. But another attribute of investment trusts is more commendable—namely, diversification of risk which comes from putting money in a single stock which is reinvested in a number of stocks.

J. S. Bache Adopts Bonus Plan in Lieu of Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—A bonus plan has been adopted by J. S. Bache & Co. by which the firm will distribute to its staff, in lieu of salaries, not less than 15 per cent of its 1936 net profits after deducting partners' drawings. The net profits will be exclusive of any profits or losses from firm investments in securities, commodities or capital assets.

Generally, the plan contemplates that of the bonus 40 per cent is for the managers and the balance, 60 per cent, for the staff.

Steel Workers' Wages Off From Foreign Competition

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute asserted that steel industry employees suffered wage losses last year as a result of the sharply increased imports of iron and steel from foreign countries.

Making its calculations from reports of the Department of Commerce and Department of Labor, the institute declared that every employee in the industry was deprived of an average of about $16 in wages by reason of the foreign competition.

Swiss Determined To Keep Anchored To Gold Standard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In a circular on the economic situation of Switzerland, it is regarded as a reassuring sign that in the struggle against the economic crisis there has been a steady growth of resistance to adverse factors. While it would be imprudent to predict the future in the light of the past year, there is no discouragement.

The question of whether the Swiss franc will manage to remain on the gold standard is of great interest to the world. Switzerland has always been regarded as a haven of refuge for menaced capital, and despite its relative smallness is an important banking center. This tendency was increased by the establishment at Basel of the International Bank—or more correctly, the Bank for International Settlements—but it may properly be said that a large part of the Swiss banking organization has an international rather than a purely local aspect.

Sentiment Against Devaluation

Some of these banks have suffered considerably because of frozen credits in other countries. It has been necessary in some cases, usually of smaller establishments, to suspend payments and to make readjustments. But on the whole the banking system has come fairly well out of the ordeal.

Every now and again the rumor is launched that there will be, sooner or later, devaluation. While it is impossible for anyone to affirm flatly that Switzerland will not be forced off the gold standard if other countries abandon it, it is strictly accurate to state that there is no reason whatever to accept the hypothesis of devaluation. Swiss popular sentiment is against it; financial interests are against it; and there is nothing in the technical position to justify it. Therefore if Switzerland can hold on, until there is a general alignment of currencies, it may safely be taken that it will do so.

The technical position of the Swiss franc seems indeed almost unassailable. It is pointed out that at the beginning of 1936, 82.31 per cent of all the liabilities of the National Bank, including the notes in circulation, was covered by gold and gold value in foreign countries. The gold reserve, at the same date, amounted to 1,388,000,000 francs. The official bank rate has remained at 2½ per cent since June, 1935.

Gold and Price Level

But other difficulties arise. As is remarked in the circular, as a result of the maintenance of the gold standard, it has been necessary to proceed "to the adaptation of the price level which has remained comparatively high in comparison with that of countries which are off the gold standard. This problem has been found to be very difficult. To favor the reduction of production costs, and at the same time to protect the national industry seems, at times, an insoluble problem."

The economic position of Switzerland, it is explained, is characterized by its close relations with international markets. "Situated between important economic systems intrenched behind customs barriers, and of which two apply a system of state control in reference to their trade and payments, Switzerland has been able to maintain its position up to the present, in spite of unfavorable factors, but at the cost of heavy sacrifices."

Last year did not realize the hopes which it raised. But there has been some advance. The adverse trade balance, for example, has been again reduced. Imports attained 1,283,000,000 Swiss francs and exports 822,000,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 461,000,000; whereas, in 1932 this debit trade balance was more than 961,000,000 francs.

Watch Exports Higher

It is noted that "exports of cheese, chocolate, and condensed milk have remained almost on the same level; whereas sales in the metallurgic, mechanical and electrical industries have shown an increase, as have those in the chemical industries. The improvement in the watchmaking industry has continued. Exports have increased from 86,000,000 francs in 1932 to 109,000,000 in 1934 and to 124,000,000 francs in 1935. After several years of almost complete stagnation, the watchmaking industry has found new outlets for its luxury articles in the United States and South America. The situation is similar in the jewelry trade. Thanks to timely measures taken, the Swiss watchmaking industry is, today, perfectly organized and able to face the future with confidence."

The high cost of living in Switzerland, which always astonishes the foreigner, is acknowledged. In point of fact, it appears to the private person to be even higher than is shown by the figures. But those figures are already sufficiently striking. "The wholesale price index advanced from 86 at the beginning of the year (1935) to 92 at the end, under the influence of international markets. The cost of living index was 130 at the end of 1935 (1914=100)."

There is an increase in unemployment, though in some branches an improvement is discerned. The hotel industry—extremely important in Switzerland—has tried to adapt its prices to international conditions and has been partly successful.

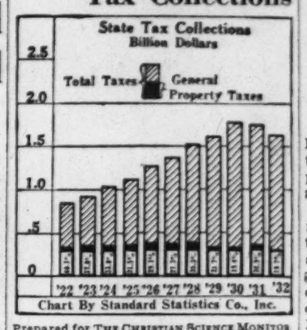
Hornblower & Weeks Move Uptown Office to Statler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hornblower & Weeks, investment bankers, have moved their uptown office to the street floor of the Hotel Statler at 76 Arlington Street.

Edmond A. Keller is manager of the office. Previous location was on the fourth floor of the Statler Building. Hornblower & Weeks are members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit stock exchanges and of the New York and Chicago curb exchanges.

State Government Tax Collections



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COLLECTION of taxes by state governments is traced on the chart from 1922 to 1932, the last year for which totals are available. Note that collections commenced to fall off in 1931, in spite of a generally rising trend of expenditures.

Steel Mills Moving At the Fastest Pace Since June of 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Production of steel during the past week increased 4½ points over the preceding week to 62½ per cent of capacity which is 1½ points above the level scheduled a fortnight ago when floods caused curtailment, according to Iron Age.

The current rate, says the report, is the highest at which the industry has operated since June, 1930, and represents a daily average production of more than 137,000 tons.

The present relatively high output of raw steel, however, is not believed to be sufficient to maintain the recent high volume of shipments of finished steel products against first-quarter contracts and a further sharp rise in ingot operations is forecast for next week.

The healthy increase in shipments of steel destined for immediate consumption is the most encouraging aspect of the current market. The automotive industry is the most spectacular exponent of this tendency and with predicted output of 500,000 cars in April, sheet, strip and bar mills are being pressed to meet its immediate requirements.

Second in importance as an outlet for steel is the construction field. Flood rehabilitation work has brought sharp impetus to steel releases from this source which were already rising rapidly. Repairs to railroad and highway bridges, lock and dam reconstruction and general industrial rebuilding will require outstanding steel tonnages, but small miscellaneous items, such as nails, fencing, standard pipe, roofing and household equipment will take an impressive aggregate total.

The week's fabricated structural steel lettings amount to 17,150 tons, compared with 15,550 tons last week, while the volume of new inquiries rose from 12,200 tons to 14,400 tons. A Pacific coast company will take bids May 4 on two cargo vessels which will require 10,000 tons of hull plates.

The Iron Age composite price of finished steel is still unchanged at 2.084 cents a pound, not yet having reflected second-quarter quotations. The pig iron composite is also holding at $18.84 a ton, and the scrap index remains unchanged for the sixth consecutive week.

Court Injunctions By Power Concerns Hit by FPC Head

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Power Commission asserted private power companies had caused an "enormous loss" by resorting to court injunctions to delay construction of public power projects.

This was "clearly shown," he said, in a commission report on 278 injunctions obtained within the last few years. These injunctions, he said, have cost 195 public authorities a total of $376,233 in "direct expense" in litigation and $11,920,207 in "indirect expenses" because of extra charges caused by delay, loss of profits, loss to consumers in extra charges, and extra charges to authorities for electric energy for public use.

The "direct expense" item, the report said, did not include the $1,000,000 estimated cost of such actions to the city of Los Angeles.

Since 1930, 127 court actions have been instituted against public authorities not involved in PWA or TVA proposals or activities; 50 cases involving propects financed by PWA loans or grants and nine cases against the 19 public authorities concerned in the Tennessee Valley Authority's proposals.

In addition, the report showed, there were 25 suits against PWA itself in the District of Columbia, "not included in the calculations because they were directed against PWA and not against the authorities."

Prewar Basis In Export Farm Market Sought

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Preparation for American competition in export farm markets on a pre-war basis by 1937 was disclosed at the Department of Agriculture.

The division of foreign crops and markets announced that in 1935 all the great importers of United States agricultural products, with the single exception of Germany, had in one or two cases exceeded and in others came near reaching their 1909-10 to 1913-14 percentages.

British Imports

Published tables showed the United Kingdom took 34.5 per cent of the total exports compared with 37.2 per cent in the prewar period. France took 7.1 per cent, a fraction less than the prewar 8 per cent, and Italy stood even at 4.2 per cent. Japanese imports moved from 2.3 per cent to 14.1 and Canadian increased from 4.6 to 5.8.

Statisticians emphasized that while foreign customers purchased their prewar percentages of American farm exports they took neither the prewar volume, nor value. They did not expect 1937 exports to reach the prewar mark.

For instance, the value of American farm exports in 1935 was given as $747,700,000 compared with $1,038,000,000 average in pre-war years.

AAA officials said the foreign situation by trade figures indicated a normal correlation between farm surpluses and export outlet by 1937 when major crops were expected to compete abroad on a world price basis.

They said Administrator Chester C. Davis, in Europe to investigate agricultural conditions, planned to study the possibility of pre-war imports if the United States again offered farm surpluses on a pre-war basis.

Wheat Carryover

Secretary Wallace estimated a 260,000,000-bushel wheat carryover on July 1, 1937, if the current growing crop has favorable weather through the season, giving the United States an exportable surplus of 135,000,000 bushels.

Trade statisticians immediately speculated on prospects of a lower domestic market, possibly putting United States grain on an export basis for the first time in several years.

Withdrawal of the 12-cent government loan returned cotton to the world price level. A wheat surplus, an increase in hog numbers, and a general heavier production of farm commodities which previously had been reduced by drought, were expected to bring domestic and world markets nearer in line.

Greece Pays U. S. Part Of Interest Past Due

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The State Department announced the Greek Government had deposited $152,544 in the Treasury, representing 35 per cent of past due semi-annual interest on a 1929 loan.

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Engineers Turn Sailors—Baseball Rosters Cut—Golfers Awaken—Amerks Win

Red Sox List Good Reserves For Title Race

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent

SARASOTA, Fla., April 1—The Red Sox announced today the release of Pitcher Walter Ripley, a righthander from Mansfield, Mass.; Catcher Joe Pryzebicki, and Pitcher Bud Buetter, a righthander, on option to their farm at Rocky Mount in the Piedmont League.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 1—A baseball club, history reminds us, is as strong as its reserves. It is only on rare occasions that a major league club reaches the World Series without a bench well stocked with reserve players who can step into the lineup at the command of their manager and not seriously weaken the team's offense and defense.

The 1936 Boston Red Sox have a colorful array of established stars and from the opening of the American League campaign should be in the thick of the flag race. Yet, if Joe Cronin's club battles its way to the 1936 pennant, much credit must be given to the small group of second-string players who are expected to sit in the shadows of the dugout until Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer, Joe Cronin, Rick Ferrell or some other star, needs the afternoon off when the race becomes hot.

The Red Sox are rich in reserve material. Also they have several players who can be shifted from their regular position to another spot and still play winning baseball.

Melillo Can't Hit

Cronin's regular infield, at this writing, has Jimmy Foxx at first base, Eric McNair at second, Billy Werber at third and himself at shortstop. This arrangement leaves Oscar Melillo, Dib Williams and Johnny Kroner on the sidelines, any one of whom would most certainly be welcome on several other major league clubs. Melillo is a great fielder and specializes at second base. He is excellent infield assurance. If he were a .300 hitter he would be the outstanding second baseman in the American League, but his failure to hit has kept him on the bench in favor of McNair.

Williams, sent to Syracuse on option yesterday, who like Melillo is a veteran, can play either second, third or shortstop. Dib is one of those players who hits well during the early weeks of the season and he covers ground in the field. If he has a weakness, it is an erratic throwing arm. Kroner is a youngster. He played sensational ball at third base until Billy Werber showed up, but Bill is certainly a more finished infielder and couldn't be kept out of the lineup. Cronin has used Kroner as Foxx's relief and Johnny looked right at home around first. He is a hard hitter.

At the moment, the Red Sox can use Werber or Kroner at third base; Cronin or McNair at shortstop; McNair or Melillo at second, and Foxx or Kroner at first.

Graham Optioned Out

Cronin has five outfielders. His regulars are Roger Cramer in center field, Heinie Manush in left and Melo Almada in right. Dusty Cooke and Bing Miller are the others. Graham already has gone to Little Rock. It is possible also that Bing Miller, who has slowed down to a walk in the field but who can still hit hard in the pinch, will be used as a reserve first baseman.

Rick Ferrell will do most of the catching, but should he stay out of the lineup, the Red Sox have first-class reserve insurance in Moe Berg and George Dickey. Berg is steady, dependable and has been in baseball for some time.

Rail-Down on the Charles

Tech Boat in Trial Spin

One of the 40 Sailing Dinghies of New Design, Donated for the Use of Students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Which Has the Largest College Sailing Activity in the Country

Forty Sailing Dinghies Ready For Tech Races

With 40 new sailing dinghies available to students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, racing of these boats will get under way on the Charles River basin next Saturday and Sunday, and on every weekend thereafter for seven weeks. A two-lap triangular course, with a three-hour time limit, will be marked out. Rules used in the racing events will be those of the North American Yacht Racing Union, modified for a one-design class.

Since the announcement of making sailing a recognized student activity at M. I. T. more than 700 students have designated their desire to participate in various sailing activities. During the winter months more than 400 students have joined the newly founded Nautical Association of M. I. T. Many of these boys have attended lectures and courses in the fundamentals of sailing at a student shore school.

Already some of the dinghies have been out on the Charles River and have proved to be first-class boats. Only students with sailing experience are allowed to take them out. Novices are permitted to go along and receive their training in the proper handling of the yachts.

The boats, which were designed in the institute's department of naval architecture, have been donated by alumni and friends.

These dinghies weigh less than 175 pounds, assuring ease in transportation and housing. They cost from $300 to $500 and will hold four people comfortably while cruising, but during a race the number of occupants is limited to two.

Carnochan Retires As Head of Polo Association

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—After a long period of service to the college game, Gouverneur Morris Carnochan from Harvard retired today as president of the Intercollegiate Polo Association. He was succeeded by J. C. (Cocie) Rathbone from Yale who also will serve as treasurer.

Arthur B. Borden from Princeton was elected secretary. Vice-presidents selected were Elbridge T. Gerry of New York, Thomas H. White of Ohio and Neil S. McCarthy of California.

Golfers Turning Toward Fairways As Links Dry Out

Golfers are beginning to divide attention. Business cares no longer command full attention with the courses drying and the outdoor atmosphere inviting. Yesterday several bits of golf news came out to whet the appetite.

At the M. G. A. offices the Boston Four-Ball League shifted its opening date from Tuesday, April 19 to Thursday, April 23. The following dates will return to Tuesday appointments. The season will conclude June 16, with the final matches combined at Brae Burn for the annual field day.

Officers Re-elected

All officers were re-elected: Frank H. Weed, Oakley, president; Clark Hodder, Weston, secretary-treasurer; A. H. Pierce, Brae Burn, and H. L. Esterberg, Weston, executive committee. The team captains are: A. H. Pierce, Brae Burn; Don Ritchie, Charles River; Ray Deston, Commonwealth; Raynor M. Gardiner, The Country Club; Fred Hale, Oakley; Fred Sandford, Wellesley; H. L. Esterberg, Weston; Don Connors, Winchester and Wollaston and Woodland will appoint captains later.

Although the new purchasers of the Belmont Spring Country Club have signified intention of retaining it as a private golf club with plans to invite former members to stay on, the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, is seeking a new location for the women's state championship, which had been awarded to Belmont for May.

Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, secretary of the W. G. A. announced that the dates would stand regardless of where the tournament is held. The qualifying round will take place Friday, May 22, and the first round will start Monday, May 25 and finish with the final 18-hole match on Friday, May 29. No Saturday play will take place.

Eastern Championship

The important women's eastern championship, a three-day medal affair which attracts many leading national stars, will be held at Winchester, June 8-10 and on the next day the Griscom Cup matches, an inter-city three-day affair among Boston, New York and Philadelphia, will take place on the same course. The W. G. A. M. schedule follows:

Championship Events

May 22, 25-29—Association championship (course to be decided later).
June 8-10—Eastern championship at Winchester.
June 11-13—Intercity matches among Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the Griscom Cup at Winchester.
June 19-21—Club pairs mixed foursome championship at Dedham.
Sept. 1-4—Girl's junior championship at Weston.

Other Tournaments

April 13—District medal play rounds (Tuesday if postponed).
April 16-May 18—Spring district team matches.
April 16—Handicap medal at Oakley.
April 23—Handicap medal at Salem.
April 30—Handicap medal at Wollaston.
May 7—Handicap medal at Pine Brook Valley.
May 14—Handicap medal at Woodland.
May 20—Handicap medal for classes C and D at Commonwealth.
June 2—Open mixed foursomes at Vesper.
June 3—Handicap four-ball for classes A, B and C, at Salem.
June 3—Handicap medal for class D at Hoosic Wh'sick.
June 23—Handicap medal at Wyantenuck.
July 13-17—Invitation four-ball at Tedesco.
Aug. 18-19—Invitation four-ball at Kittansett.

New York Americans Win and Tie Series

National Hockey League Playoffs

Semifinal Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	1	1	3	2	2
Americans	1	1	2	3	2

Result March 28

Toronto 3, N. Y. Americans 1.

Result March 31

Americans 1, Toronto 0.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—The New York Americans kept themselves in the Stanley Cup hockey playoffs yesterday evening when they held the brilliant forwards of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the second of the semifinal series at Madison Square Garden and won the game by a score of 1 to 0.

To Roy Worters goes the leading credit for the victory. The little goalie, confronted with four and five-man attacks by Charlie Conacher and his associates, held every one of them, and kept his net inviolate, a feat almost of magic, as the Toronto forwards swarmed about him.

The lone goal of the game did not come until well in the second period, when a dash by Joe Jerwa, following up an attack by Dave Schriner and Chapman, with Jack Shill in the penalty box, gave him a clean shot for the score. Then the Toronto avalanche started, and the next 25 minutes kept Worters busy, but he held the fort, and they did not pass.

New England Public Golf

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1 (AP)—The annual meeting of the New England Public Golf Association will be held at the Hotel Narragansett, Providence, on Saturday, April 11. This announcement was made last night by H. W. Illingham of this city, secretary of the New England municipal golf organization. Efforts are being made to hold this year's public links tournament on a Rhode Island course, but the site and date probably will be set at the annual meeting.

Brockton Faces Champion

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—Eight teams from five states and the District of Columbia will line up here tomorrow night for the opening of the seventeenth annual eastern states scholastic basketball tournament, which will end Saturday. Opening night pairings announced last night by Ralph Knight, tournament chairman, included: Washington, D. C., vs. Brockton (Mass.) High School. Washington is defending champion.

Amherst Netmen Score, 7-2

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1 (AP)—Amherst College tennis team defeated North Carolina State, 7-2, here yesterday. The visitors made a clean sweep of the three doubles matches and won four out of six singles to score their points.

College Baseball Results

Maryland 8, Cornell 6.
Michigan State 5, Newberry 0.
Virginia 14, Vermont 4.
Williams 17, Princeton 10.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 2.
Chicago (N) 9, Brooklyn (N) 5.
Philadelphia (N) 5, St. Louis (A) 0.
Chicago (A) 2, Pittsburgh (N) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Washington (A) 4.
St. Louis (N) 11, Albany, Ga., 4.
Newark (IL) 7, New York (A) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 11, Knoxville (SA) 5.
Buffalo (IL) 10, St. Paul (AA) 7.
Indianapolis (AA) 3, Albany (IL) 0.
Toronto (IL) 3, Montreal (IL) 2.

College Tennis Result

Amherst 7, N. C. State 2.

Surprises Mother

By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy Wightman

Brookline Girl Scores Unexpected Victory in Singles

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, is an embarrassed, yet surprised and pleased mother.

Yesterday, her daughter Dorothy climaxed a two-day singles campaign with a victory in the final round of the junior girls' indoor invitation tennis tournament at The Country Club of Brookline.

In singles yesterday, Miss Wightman reached the semifinal round through an exciting match with Sissy Madden, seeded No. 2, whom she beat at 3—6, 6—3, 6—1 for the right to meet Katherine Hubbell of Dedham, seeded No. 3. Miss Wightman then defeated the Dedham girl in another three-set match, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, to win the tourney.

Today, in the doubles final, Miss Wightman and Baba Madden lost to Sissy Madden and Katherine Hubbell, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Wightman, who has charge of the tournament, seeded her daughter at No. 4 because all the other girls, seeded above her, had scored victories in the past.

Miss Wightman's mother, who devotes many hours teaching tennis to girls and young women in Greater Boston, told the writer today that she was surprised Dorothy had improved so rapidly. Perhaps the young lady, if she sticks to the game and works hard, will add a new chapter to tennis record books in the near future.

Sporting Around The Hub

Quinn Begins Cutting

PARING of the Boston Bee roster list to fit the National League requirements started yesterday according to word from the South when Manager Bob Quinn announced that Elbie Fletcher, Milton (Mass.) boy, and Howie Meyers would start the season with Buffalo in the International League.

Joe Coscarart

In going to Buffalo, young and popular Elbie will be given good instruction under the tutelage of that wise old ball player, Ray Schalk. The Milton prospect already handles himself at first base like a major league ball player, but has not been up to par at the plate. With regular turns in the International he should acquire the polish to step into the Bee lineup next season or possibly the last part of the present campaign.

Meyers is confronted with much the same problem that faces Fletcher. He is weak at bat, although his fielding is above average. Meyers played for Buffalo last year and was an outstanding performer in the league. Joe Coscarart has been retained in place of Meyers as utility infielder, the California boy showing to a little better advantage and seems the more live prospect of the two at present.

Here and There

A Melrose boy, Wilfred d'Entremont, has been named captain of the varsity baseball team at Rhode Island State College . . . He is a pitcher and is being watched by major-league scouts, according to reports . . . An entry list of over 80 runners is assured for the annual Presentation 10-mile handicap run starting in Brighton on Saturday afternoon . . . Entries close tonight . . . Play continues tonight in the thirteenth annual amateur basketball tourney, sponsored by the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown division . . . Last night 10 of the 12 scheduled first-round trial basketball games were played . . . Harvard lacrosse players lost a team match to the Mount Washington Club, 19 to 4, in Baltimore yesterday . . . A squad of 30 candidates reported for Northeastern's varsity track team . . . Pat Dengis of Baltimore was the first runner to enter the B. A. A. Marathon . . . He will not wear No. 1, however, as Tom Kanaly has decided to award the low number to Johnny Kelley of Arlington, the first man over the line last April 19 . . . Dengis, as runnerup, will wear No. 2 . . . Other entries received include Fred Ward of the Millrose A. A., New York; Anthony Paskell of West Lynn; Cecil Hill of United Shoe M. A. A.; Christopher Bolekos of Osterville, and Robert Breed of Amherst.

Managers' 'Ifs' Protect All But One Prediction

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Major league baseball managers have learned about predictions from the haunted coaches of football.

No longer do they thrust out their chests and pronounce to the excited baseball world that their club is a dead "cinch" to win the pennant. Instead, like the football coaches who mumble they haven't a chance to win tomorrow's big game, they carefully guard each prediction with a series of "ifs."

In direct contrast to other years, a tour of the spring camps this year revealed only one manager who was audacious enough to come out flat-footed with the prediction that his team would win the pennant. That was Joe Cronin, pilot of the gold-plated Boston Red Sox. And Joe had to climb out on the limb.

Cronin Hopeful

"What else could I say," asked Joe. "Tom Yawkey has spent a lot of money getting a flock of stars together because he wants to give Boston, the best town in baseball, a pennant winner. In view of that do you think I can go around like the rest of the managers with gloom written all over my face and joy in my heart? Nope, I can't do it. I think the Red Sox will win the pennant with games to spare. Sure we've lost a flock of exhibition games, but they don't mean a thing. Watch us when the games count."

Bill Terry, rated as baseball's greatest optimist and prophet in the spring of 1933 when he forecast a pennant for his Giants, has been silenced, too, this year. For three straight springs Bill predicted the Giants would walk their beat to the flag room. He was right in '33, wrong in '34 and '35. Beyond saying he doesn't rate any National League club above the Giants this spring, Bill is a silent man.

If any manager had the right to come out with a pennant-winning prediction it is Mickey Cochrane of the world's championship Detroit Tigers. Mickey's got what it takes—and more. Yet Mickey jumps and scowls every time a sports writer asks him if he thinks the Tigers are a cinch to win.

Cochrane Careful

"Get me right, now," says the careful Mickey. "I don't say we're a cinch to win but that we have as good a chance as anyone. Lots of things can happen in baseball, you know. If——"

In the camp of the St. Louis "Gas House Gang," Dizzy Dean and his whooping mates can't see any club but the Cardinals. But Manager Frank Frisch, a great football fan himself, refuses to commit himself. The same is true of Charlie Grimm of the Cubs.

What old-fashioned optimism there is around the spring camps prevails among the ranks of the potential second-division clubs. Except for Connie Mack, who merely shakes his head and stares at the ground in rather hopeless meditation, every pilot of the second-division group is firm in his prediction of winning fifth or sixth place.

"We can't beat out the big four," say they, "but we'll nail fifth place, or at least sixth."

Ouimet Fades Out Of Southern Golf In First Round

PINEHURST, N. C., April 1 (AP)—The second round of the north and south amateur championship today found two of the early favorites—Francis Ouimet, twice amateur and once open champion, and Sam Friedman Jr., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., co-medalist, by the wayside.

Ouimet was eliminated 1 up, in the first round of match play yesterday by Bobby Dunkelberger, 16-year-old high point schoolboy who had squeezed into the championship flight through a play-off, while Friedman bowed 3 and 1 before W. E. Stockhausen of New York.

George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, seeking his fifth north and south title, won easily from W. P. Budd Jr. of Durham, 6 and 4, in the first round. Today he was paired with Tom Pierce of Rutland, Vt., who advanced over J. S. G. Rogers of New York, 6 and 4.

Others who survived the first round were Pat Mucci, Newark, N. J.; C. F. Brown Jr., Maplewood, N. J.; J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y.; J. R. Lenehan, Providence, R. I.; A. C. Giles, New York; J. O. Levinson, New Haven, Conn.; C. C. Myers, Charlotte; C. C. Clare, New Haven; Page Hufty, Washington; Art Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Richard Tufts, Pinehurst, and Andrew McNair, London, Eng.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Augusta National Invitation Tournament

THIS is the week of the Augusta National invitation golf tournament and we doubt if any tournament of the year will be watched with more interest than this one which starts tomorrow and continues through Sunday. Despite the fact that no championship title accompanies the event, there is not a golf tournament, open or amateur, whose winner will receive more acclaim than will the golfer who succeeds Gene Sarazen at Augusta next Sunday. And why is this so? It is largely because Bobby Jones, the winner of the "Grand Slam" in 1930, will be among the contestants. Then, again, the Augusta course is regarded by many experts as the finest and most exacting one in the country.

Bobby Jones

Jones Finishes Well Down

This is the third of these tournaments to be held. In 1934, the winner was Horton Smith, and last year the winner was Sarazen. Jones competed in each of these, finishing in a tie for thirteenth place in 1934 and twenty-seventh in 1935. This was not the type of golf that Jones was playing when he won no less than 13 national championship titles. Many were disappointed over his showing; but considering the fact that these were the only tournaments in which he took part, it would seem to me that his showing was better than could have been expected. It takes tournament play to keep one's game on edge, and even a Jones going into a tournament to meet the leading amateur and professional players of the world, without having had considerable tournament play, cannot expect to finish among the leaders. His experience in 1934 and 1935 proved this, if any proof were necessary.

The Emperor Out to Win This Year

But it looks as if things would be very much different this year. Jones is evidently out to show his friends that he is still a great golfer. While he has not been taking part in tournament play this year any more than in the past five, he has been doing a lot of practice work over the Augusta links, and the cards which he has been turning in show that he has not lost his golfing form to any great extent. While it is true that practice rounds should not be taken too seriously, they do show whether or not a golfer has lost his touch. During the past four days Jones has played four rounds, and the scores he turned in for the 72 holes of play left him 16 strokes better than par. If this does not show that the former "Emperor of Golf" is in shape to make things interesting for all comers, then we do not know what would. A 64, a 70, a 68 and another 70 for a total of 272 for 72 holes should come pretty close to leading any field.

First Meeting With Little

This will also mark the first meeting between Jones and W. Lawson Little Jr., the United States and British amateur champion, since the latter won his first title. Little has never shown as much ability as a medal-score player as has Jones, although he has turned in some good cards in open championships. Little is reported as now being particularly anxious to win an open title to add to his two United States and British amateurs, and he has been practicing on the Augusta course with that end in view. He has, however, failed to turn in any such cards as those made by Jones. It looks now as if it would be Jones against the field, with such professional stars as Henry Picard, Sarazen, Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith, Ed. Dudley and others trying to keep the former off the throne he used to occupy for another year at least.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	3	1	.750
Missions	3	1	.750
Portland	2	2	.500
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
San Diego	2	2	.500
San Francisco	1	2	.333
Sacramento	1	2	.333
Seattle	1	3	.250

Results March 31

Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 6, Seattle 2.
Missions 4, Portland 2.

College Rugby Result

Harvard 9, Yale 5.

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World Peace Plan Set as Goal For Pan-American Conference; Regional System Is First Step

(Continued from Page 1)

thesis that Argentina cannot be identified with the Monroe Doctrine nor with any other policy of a regional character that debilitates the basic principle of the equality of states forming an international community. This attitude has been reinforced since certain American newspapers indicated that the proposed Buenos Aires conference may provide an opportunity for fresh consideration of the Monroe policy.

Monroe Doctrine Opposed

To avoid any suggestion of pettiness, the Argentine Government describes its attitude in this way: "Argentina has evolved its own civilization. It is a nation respected by all. As a nation, properly organized, it is responsible to civilization. It does not fear aggression from either Europe or America and there is not the slightest possibility that its sovereign integrity will be menaced by any nation. Therefore, neither the Monroe nor any regional doctrine can be applied to Argentina."

The foregoing reservations, which cannot avoid being read into Argentina's reply, do not detract from the sincerity of that country's acceptance of the proposed gathering. All the newspapers welcome the words of Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas that "there is today a growing sense of the responsibility of the republics of America for the maintenance of peace on this continent."

Unorganized Peace

It has become unthinkable that peace, now happily restored, should remain unorganized. It has become imperative, according to Saavedra Lamas, that American nations should give solemn proof of their pacifist civilization and, with a foolproof system, be ready to link up with an international system. It is in this readiness that Argentina and the rest of South America seem to differ from the United States. Argentines, however, are ready to forget this difference and perhaps make other sacrifices in order first to secure American peace.

The Chilean reply is written on more prosaic lines, suggesting a list of inter-American and international peace pacts which should receive allround ratification prior to the conference, but it also refers to the "universal character" of peace. It considers that the American effort should be complementary to, and a reinforcement of League of Nations work, and it should be free to non-American states to adhere to any accords reached on this continent.

Universal Action

Inferentially, it indicated that peace cannot be organized by the American continent alone. That, certainly, is the official slant on the conference proposal. The Government, however, featured its reply with the suggestion that the international armaments problem should be tackled and that something also should be done in the way of moral disarmament. The disclosures of the American, British and Chilean arms inquiries profoundly impressed national opinion, and President Alessandri was obeying a strong patriotic desire when he introduced this factor. The personal feelings of the President were also detected in the suggestion that new American generations should be educated against international prejudices, to avoid economic conflicts, sometimes more damaging than political disputes. There were favorable comments on these suggestions throughout Latin America.

Justified Optimism

Latin Americans regard President Roosevelt as an optimist and, having considered most aspects of his proposed conference, they consider his optimism justified. He is judged to be right when he considers that the whole of South America has been chastened by the tragic experience of the Chaco war. It is recognized that this has resulted in public opinion forming a favorable atmosphere for the dispassionate discussion of the general situation throughout the continent. But it has not escaped local notice that there has been varied editorial comment in the United States regarding suggested revision of existing instruments of peace. This is seen to be fraught with gloomy as well as bright consequences. It is remembered that Pan-American conferences have not notably affected the general situation and it is feared that discussions may drift into dangerous channels.

Determined Action

Despite many perplexities there is, in the present instance, a determination to secure positive results, which will speedily change any lukewarm approval of the conference. Buenos Aires has virtually been agreed upon as the seat of the gathering. In some quarters it has been suggested that a meeting in Bogotá or Quito would have its uses in bringing home to the delegates the size of South America and the sheer physical obstacles that have opposed the realization of Bolivar's dream of confederation.

President Roosevelt is recognized as worthily serving the common interest of humanity in putting forward his suggestion, which cannot do harm and may, quite possibly, do a great deal of good. If peace can be preserved in America, it is argued here, the prosperity of these countries is assured and will be more striking if, as is sometimes feared, the Old World and the Far East relapse into the primitive conditions resulting from wars and rumors of wars. The initiative of President Roosevelt is applauded and the belief expressed that the countries of Latin America to whom he has appealed, realizing the greatness of the issue laid before them, will set aside their minor differences and co-operate with their northern neighbors in the promotion of lasting peace.

Profound Benefits

El Mercurio, the leading newspaper on the west coast of South America, has no doubt that "times have changed advantageously for America" and that recent governments of the United States have "provided convincing testimony of that country's sincere and rigid respect for the sovereignty and equality of all countries" and that President Roosevelt subscribes to the formula of the Argentine statesman, Roque Saenz Peña, who declared before a Pan-American conference: "America for Humanity." El Mercurio said that the elaboration of a practical peace system, respecting the independence of each republic but guaranteeing international harmony in the American sphere, would be a noble work, destined to produce profound benefits for all countries fortunate enough to be in the New World.

London Film Goers See Samples First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

CLAIMED to be the first of its kind, a "sampling cinema" has been introduced in a large store here, showing exclusively parts of forthcoming films.

Patrons are enabled to go to this cinema and see short scenes from talkies to be shown in London cinema theaters. The aim is to enable film goers to decide by watching these fragments which films they would like to go and see.

Radio to Play Important Part In Texas Centennial Exposition

Radio Comment

Radio will have a front seat in the Texas Centennial Exposition which will open in Dallas June 6. A factor in publicizing the Century of Progress and Pacific International expositions, radio at Dallas is to be honored by a special building which will be a small "radio city" within the fair grounds.

In this building, which will be located in a prominent position in the Dallas grounds, equipment will be installed to feed programs to two national networks, two regional networks and three local stations. These technical facilities, which are being provided by the Gulf Refining Company at a cost of more than $120,000, will permit the handling of 12 programs simultaneously.

Besides the relaying of programs to networks and stations the studios will operate a public address system laid throughout the fair grounds. With 26 banks of loudspeakers and numerous pickup points for program within the grounds, a miniature transcontinental network will be in operation at the fair.

Two studios in the "U"-shaped radio building will be suitably located for vision by as many as 500 spectators. Provision has also been made to instruct visitors in the technicalities of transmission from the control board to the microphone. All of the transmission facilities will be provided without cost to networks and stations.

* * *

Shortwave Programs

The following shortwave programs have been selected from domestic and world-wide schedules. All time is eastern standard:

Sunday, April 5

Budapest—9 a. m.—Maygar Orchestra. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Boston—10:12 a. m.—Chimes and regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Caracas, Ven.—6:30 p. m.—Popular music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Schubert's songs, Laurence Holmes, Canadian baritone. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—"Special program for the United States." PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"With Rifle and Lasso Through the Bush"; play. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—9:15 p. m.—Popular music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Military concert. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Vera Cruz—11:30 p. m.—Program to Chicago Short-Wave Club. 49.02m, 6.12meg.

Monday, April 6

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Family of the Tokugawas." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Music from Russian operas; talk; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Scala Theater, Milan: opera, "La Farsa Amorosa" (The Amorous Farce); talk, Count Giuseppe Volpi Di Misurata, "Resistance Against Sanctions and the Reaction of Industrialists." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Eight Bells"; repeat performance of popular nautical revue. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg— or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Here Comes the German Music Man." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—9 p. m.—News reports. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Sergio Codos and His Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Tuesday, April 7

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—6:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Symphony Concert. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—Harpsichord recital by Rudolph Dolmetsch. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra; Olga Alexeeva, soprano; Max Turganoff, tenor; and Vladimir Elin, baritone. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Paris—7:45 p. m.—"Judiciary Chronicle," M. Delmont. FYA, 25.6m, 11.71meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Keeping Up With Natural Science." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Madrid—7:56 p. m.—Dance of Burjos; Castilian songs. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"The Terrible Meek"; peace play. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Caracas, Ven.—8:30 p. m.—Charity Talks. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Military Concert. 28th Brigade Band. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Wednesday, April 8

Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21 meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk on Soviet social services; "Glimpses of Future"; news; Soviet opinion and world affairs. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79 meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert from Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi, "Present Events"; songs, Dina Fiumana. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Pariah," play by August Strindberg. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Classical and contemporary wind chamber music. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—7:35 p. m.—"Norwegian Dances." EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87m.
Caracas, Ven.—9:30 p. m.—"Musical Comedies." YV2RS, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Cincinnati—12:30 a. m.—"Moon River." WXAL, 49.6m, 6.06m.

Thursday, April 9

Eindhoven, Netherlands—9 a. m.—Talk, His Excellency J. J. Rambonet, "The Jamboree of the Boy Scouts in 1937." PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Tokyo Astronomical Observatory." JVM Nazaki 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—Arthur Dulay Quintet. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
London—7 p. m.—British variety show. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Sciencecast." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons": sketch. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Madrid—8:06 p. m.—Carlos Arijita, pianist. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us—Insects." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Boston—8:30 p. m.—"The Modern Poets—Lindsay." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Songs for Passion Week. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Friday, April 10

Eindhoven, Netherlands—9:40 a. m.—Violin recital by Jascha Heifetz. PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Choir of Foreign Workers Club; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Our German Mother Tongue." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House, Rome; opera "Mignon"; "Rome's Midnight Voice," Miss Amy Bernardy; piano concert, Vera Gobbi-Belcredi. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Service from St. Sepulchre's, Holborn; address by His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Concerto for harpsichord and string quartet. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—10 p. m.—News. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Saturday, April 11

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations developments. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Victorian Ballads, Charles True, baritone. GSB, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—The best German male choirs. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Pittsburgh—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 25.2m, 11.87meg.
Caracas, Ven.—8:15 p. m.—Venezuelan music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and review of the week in English. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—Songs of Asturias. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—10:05 p. m.—"Love and Friendship," play by Jane Austen, adapted by Cedric Cliffe. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Sunday, April 12

Station WIXAL, Boston

3:30 p m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. 25.5m, 11.79meg.
4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. 25.5m, 11.79meg.
5:00 p. m.—Wellesley Hills Women's Club Chorus. 49m, 6.04meg.
5:15 p. m.—Cultivation of Taste Series. 49m, 6.04meg.
5:45 p. m.—The World's Week: sketch, 49m, 6.04meg.
6:30 p. m.—Let Us Keep Faith: talk. 49m, 6.04meg.

Monday, April 13

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6 p. m.—News in English; Scala Theater, Milan, opera, "Il Natale del Redentore" ("The Birth of the Redeemer"); talk, Tullio Serafin, "Opera Seasons in Italy and in America"; songs in dialect; Cetra Orchestra. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 96.3meg.

Tuesday, April 14

Station WIXAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.
7:15 p. m.—Basic English, 49m, 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—The Stream of Knowledge, 49m, 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—"Echoes of London." 49m, 6.04meg.

Wednesday, April 15

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; program to shortwave listeners of Jamaica, L. I.; band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force, Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; old Italian arias, Vera Olmastroni, soprano. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

Thursday, April 16

Station WIXAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.
7:15 p. m.—"Is American Co-operation Essential for World Peace?" 49m, 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons"; skeach. 49m, 6.04meg.
8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us—Reptiles." 49m, 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—"The Modern Poets—Sara Teasdale." 49m, 6.04meg.

Friday, April 17

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House, Rome: opera, "Pelleas et Melisande" (Debussy); "Rome's Midnight Voice"; light music. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

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Bremen	April 2	Cherbourg, April 8	April 2, 1:00 pm	April 2, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	April 4	Plymouth, April 10	April 3, 8:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm
*Manuiani	San Francisco, April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle, April 11	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Hitler Offers to Negotiate; Paris Seeks Locarno Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

lightninglike manner with which war would strike at civilians and soldiers alike, it would be better to leave the League than to be satisfied with security promises unaccompanied by a specific military accord. He declared that the only solution lay in "mutual assistance accords which provide for immediate and efficacious assistance according to a pre-established plan. Furthermore there should be automatic designation of the aggressor as one who refuses to arbitrate," Colonel Fabry concluded.

Concrete Proposals Offered by Hitler In Reply to Powers

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BERLIN, April 1—Adolf Hitler, in a memorandum to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, proposed today negotiations covering a period of four months for what might be termed a New Locarno, replacing the pact broken by Germany.

During these negotiations, the Führer suggested, Germany, France and Belgium should accept control of their frontiers by a commission of one representative each from Great Britain, Italy and one neutral power.

To End Aspersions

Both sides—Germany, which remilitarized the Rhineland in violatio of the Locarno Pact and France and Belgium, which protested this action—should refrain from casting aspersions on each other, either in publications, public utterances or teachings.

A plebiscite of the three peoples involved was proposed by Herr Hitler to give solemn sanction to the work of the statesmen, once the negotiations were concluded successfully.

These negotiations, with neither side to increase its military forces along the border zone, would be followed by a general conference for limitation of armaments.

Presented to Eden

The terms, offering Herr Hitler's way out of the Rhineland impasse, were disclosed today after Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Führer's ambassador-at-large, carried them to London to be presented today to Mr. Eden.

Twenty-seven points, grouped under three major headings and filling 22 typewritten pages, constituted Herr Hitler's reply to the original plan by the other Locarno powers for settlement of the crisis by creation of a new demilitarized zone in Germany, submission of the dispute over the Franco-Soviet pact to the world court and calling of a great international conference.

Three Sections

The first section was devoted to legal consideration of questions of procedure. The second set forth Herr Hitler's proposals for reorganization of Europe on a peaceful basis. The third called for a general conference for limitation of armament and "humanization" of war.

The German memorandum, which Herr von Ribbentrop was instructed to hand directly to Mr. Eden, charged that France began with violation of the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson which constituted the basis for Germany's acceptance of the World War armistice.

If there were to be further negotiations, the German Government contended, there must be a reorganization of the peace which resulted from the Versailles Treaty after the World War.

Refuses London Proposals

Herr Hitler declared that Germany could not accept the original London memorandum of the other Locarno powers, France, Belgium, Britain and Italy.

He said the Reich also considered the proposed conversations between the French and British Army General Staffs, to insure security against any German aggression, as most inopportune.

The Führer ruled that the proposed New Locarno negotiations must take place in three phases:

1. Agreement on the procedure for the negotiations.
2. The negotiations themselves for the new Locarno.
3. A solution of questions not of immediate urgency—for instance, economic questions—which must be solved in due time.

Concrete Suggestions

The second section of Herr Hitler's memorandum contained 17 concrete suggestions, incorporating the seven points of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of March 7 as his troops entered the Rhineland.

Among the concrete proposals were those for nonaggression pacts with France, Belgium and the Netherlands, with Britain and Italy to be guarantors.

Herr Hitler offered to maintain these treaties for 25 years.

Air pacts, nonaggression pacts with Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania also were suggested, with the Reich offering to return to the League of Nations immediately after the negotiations came to a successful conclusion.

No Additional Troops

Informed sources said Herr Hitler's offer not to reinforce his troops in the Rhine region, provided France and Belgium also did not increase theirs, was of particular significance.

During the period of negotiations, the Führer proposed, the three nations should agree to refrain from hateful or spiteful remarks about each other.

He called also for an avoidance of "poisoning" the youth of one nation with disrespect or hatred for another, and an end to publication of anything calculated to poison the feelings of one people toward another.

Germany, he declared, was ready to accept a special committee of the League to study any complaints of violation of such provisions, and to submit these complaints to the Governments concerned, with a view to remedying them.

Ready to Begin Now

Herr Hitler suggested that the negotiations might begin either immediately or just after the French parliamentary elections this month, to take not more than four months.

When the negotiations have been brought to a successful conclusion, he proposed, plebiscites should be held in Germany, France and Belgium to ratify the work.

He insisted that for the period of the negotiations, Germany was ready to accept a control commission with jurisdiction over conditions on the border zones from the French, German and Belgian sides.

Should either side feel a grievance, or consider that the terms were not lived up to, Herr Hitler suggested, military attachés of the British, Italian and non-Locarno Governments, serving on the control commission, should have the right to investigate.

The negotiating parties would be obligated to remedy the conditions in accordance with the suggestions of the committee of three, based on the findings of the military attachés.

Cutting Away Versailles

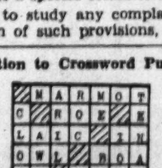
Among other proposals in this section of his memorandum were separation of the League of Nations Covenant from the Versailles Treaty and recognition that the question of colonies should be readjusted in due time.

Constitution of a board of arbitration also was proposed to see that agreements finally reached were executed properly and loyally.

In the third main section of the memorandum, the German Government observed that international conferences were purposeless if too many problems were placed on the agenda.

There must be one definite task set before such a conference, the Reich ruled.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
810 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

JOIN THE EASTER PARADE
Everything for the Man Who Wants to Be Dressed in Good Taste.
Leo Gottlieb

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
ICE CREAM in fancy molds for your EASTER DINNER.
Home Made Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-2466
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-2926

BUY *Your Easter* SHOES
at
LOUIS CRACCO'S
Specializes in Men's, Women's and Children's Sport Shoes
LOUIS CRACCO, 170 Maplewood Ave.

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

Easter Offering
Present This Advertisement—Get 5% Discount—at
Old Woman in the Shoe
Children's Wear—One Minute to 14 Years
Maplewood Ave., Near Theatre

Easter Apparel
DRESSES, SUITS, BLOUSES and ACCESSORIES
Constance Harris, Inc.
179 Maplewood Avenue

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
F. F. V. Saltines, full pound tins, 29c
Manzanilla Stuffed Olives, 2 jars 45c
Mammoth Stuffed Olives, large jar 35c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

SIRLYN'S
The exclusive Men's and Boys' store. Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
A complete line of Paris suspenders and garters
163 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Red Cross Shoes
$6.50
"The Lowest Price High Grade Shoe in America"
404 Bloomfield Ave. Wellmont Theatre Bldg.

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Freytag and Anderson *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Easter Flowers
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave Montclair, N. J.
201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair

MILDRED MODES
Ten South Park Street
SHEER ENSEMBLES and DRESSES
EVENING GOWNS
Sizes 14 to 42—19.75 up

KNOX HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
New EASTER *Haberdashery*
Now Being Shown
INTERWOVEN HOSE FOWNES GLOVES

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
COUNTRY CLUB ICE CREAM
of delicious flavor and quality
50c quart
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

You Need Not Cross the Hudson
Joiner Has "It"
Complete Insurance Service
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Montclair 2-0659
MAKE ME YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELOR

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

MILLINERY
Newest Creations for Spring and Summer
Unsurpassed in style, quality and workmanship. Satisfying the individual requirements of the most exacting. Unbelievably low in price.
Grace M. Cunningham
497 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

WE are calling for LAWN MOWERS to be sharpened this month so that they can be done thoroughly when there is time to spend on them. A phone call will bring our driver to get yours. May we render you this service NOW?
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 3-3211

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

Lewis Hairdresser
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
TELEPHONES MITCHELL 2-0761—0762

IN GORGEOUS ARRAY!
Beautiful Easter Flowers—Plants
kuehn's
Phone Hu. 3-6060 621 Central Ave. Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

For Your Easter Coats and Suits
and Easter Frocks
shop at
The Embassy Dress Shoppe
Main St. and Essex Ave., Orange, N. J.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

5th AVENUE JETTICK Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
By Trained Experts
25c
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanents $3 — $4 — $5 — $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
The BIBLE
Beacon Light of History
by Albert F. Gilmore
on order.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
350 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX and WORSTED-TEX Makes
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

SOUTH ORANGE

A NEW COLLECTION OF
EVENING DRESSES
ANNE McNEIL
128 So. ORANGE AVENUE
SO-2-9663

LORETT
BUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

The Becker Gift Shop
3 VOSE AVENUE
Easter Cards and Gifts
Picture Framing and Stationery
BELLINS
DEPARTMENT STORE
A Very Large Assortment of Desirable Merchandise at Popular Prices
61 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL.
Try Our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
18 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE
Or. 5-7948

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
48 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

ISLAND PARK FLORIST
Middle W'B'way Bridge, W'B'way
Flowers, Evergreens, Fruit and Shade Trees, Garden and Flower Plants
Cut Flowers for Every Occasion
Phone Sherwood 2-9206 for delivery.

PLAINFIELD

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS and DANISH PASTRY
306 West Front Street and
102 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Artist Model CORSELETTE
with Detachable Brassiere
Any Garment Fitted
Phone 6-2182 188 E. Front St., Plfd., N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

CLARENCE L. THORN
● BICYCLES ●
Bicycle Repairing Sundries
Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired
Aeroplane Kits *Boats and Supplies*
405 PARK AVENUE
Plainfield, N. J. Call PLainfield 6-0680

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

RIDGEWOOD

The Quality Shop
Maple Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus
J. P. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
You will find many interesting prints and new pastels in our Spring Collection.
Sizes 14 to 38, $3.98
Sizes 40 to 46, $4.98 and $5.98
Nelly Don's Cotton Frocks
which we are featuring, are known everywhere. Her excellent designing for all sizes has won for her a definite place in the art of women's fashions.

NEW EASTER MODELS
for the Entire Family
We Specialize in
SPORT FOOTWEAR
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. Ridgewood Avenue

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
Easter Accessories
Kayser Gloves and Underwear
Gotham Silk Hose
Dresses — Blouses
HATS, BAGS and JEWELRY

MAPLE SWEET SHOP
Home-Made Candies
Country Club Ice Cream
Free delivery in Glen Rock and Ridgewood to Monitor Readers.
362 SOUTH MAPLE AVE., GLEN ROCK
(Opposite Snyder's Greenhouse)
Tel. Ri. 6-5129

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Gold Fish
Canaries Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3063

B. DRAPKIN
Full Line of
Easter Novelties and Greeting Cards
GIBSON ART and RUSTCRAFT

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2702

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

E. L. ROBERTS
INCORPORATED
THE FAMOUS BRYN MAWR SLIPS
FINERY, STOCKINGS
MUNSINGWEAR UNDERWEAR

RUTHERFORD

FLOWERS of DISTINCTION
Lilies, Tulips, Sweet Peas and many others to bring the spirit of Easter to Your Home
"Say It With Flowers"
BORSCHNECK & NOTT
102 Park Avenue Phone Rut 2-1552

ROSE & ALFRED
New York Hair Stylists
Specializing in EUGENE and DUART Permanent Waves.
These methods leave the hair soft and lustrous, preserving its natural oils and vitality.
Open till 9 P. M. Tuesdays and Fridays.
126 PARK AVENUE RU 2-4891

Lyndhurst Coal Co.
'blue coal' Kopper's COKE
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

MAISON JIANNE
Millinery
2 Ames Ave. Ru. 3126
Smart Millinery $1.00 and up
Kathryn G. Chronistere
Suzanne Hoxie

Free Estimates on Vacuum Cleaner and Electrical Repairs
COOK'S
Housewares, Electrical Service and Gifts
114 Park Avenue Telephone
Opp. Ridge Rd. Rutherford 2-2329

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints
House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

PILLSBURY'S TURK' HEAD RESTAURANT
Good Things to Eat at Reasonable Prices
Broad and Hanover Sts. Trenton, N. J.
Princeton Nassau and University Place

DOROTHY LEE FLOWER SHOP
Easter Flowers
MRS. E. R. BLAKE, Mgr.
4 West End Ave., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5857

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
139 East State Street
ORA M. HAMMOND

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

WESTFIELD FLOWER GROWERS
Springfield Ave., near Nomahegan Park
FLOWERS
from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

MURRAY AUTO CORP.
208 EAST HAMILTON STREET
Sales Ford *Service*
Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

EASTER PLANTS
Choice Quality
Beautiful Cut Flowers
for Bouquets
or arranged to your choice by artists who know.
New York Floral Co.
My Florist
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
We telegraph flowers anywhere.

Packard
and
Studebaker
Fenstermacher & Rems
26-32 N. Fifth Street, Allentown, Penna.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Emma-Lee BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
36 East Broad Street
Tel. 4417
Coiffure Reflections

NORMA
Beauty Shoppe
Call for appointment for your Spring Permanent. "Frederics"
Marcelling and Manicuring
Courteous Care
14 W. Broad St. Tel. 988

EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West 4th St. Tel. 1067

The NEW 1936 Westinghouse and Crosley electric refrigerators are here.
Priced from $99.50 and up.
Tel. 812 Goodenough's 451 Main Street

CHESTER

Florist
HARRY R. SLAWTER
Upland Road, Parkside
Phone Chester 2-2839
SERVICE

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
For the Easter Parade!
Millinery Handkerchiefs
Gloves Shoes

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Featuring Barbizon Silk Slips, regular and extra sizes, $1.98 and $2.98

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 N. THIRD ST.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
316 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

PENNSYLVANIA

NORWOOD

WARDA THOMAS
Established 1888
RUGS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC CARPETS
Renovating
Reference: Pennsylvania Museum of Art
Phone: Ridley Park 17
Norwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

MILLINERY
by
HILT
Distinctive and Exclusive Styles. Reproductions of the newest imports. Felts and Straws of high quality—and the colors in all the "matching shades."
109 South 40th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Hand Quilting
Lovely Hand-Quilted Easter Gifts
Quilted Accessories for the Bride
Evening Bags, Ascots, Bed Jackets
SYLVIA K. OLSTER
6015 WASHINGTON AVE., PHILA., PA.

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

MILLINERY
Made to Order or Ready-to-Wear
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelton Avenue 12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
Complete Line
CAROLINE M. OPPERMAN
1701 Koppers Bldg. ATlantic 0400
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advance Showing of
EASTER CARDS
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Hosiery Repair Department
PRICE REASONABLE

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.

LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

Enjoy the programs from Station W1XAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious
Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

THE HARPER SHOP
CARE OF SCALP AND SKIN
PERMANENT WAVING
Special Department for Men
MABEL I. HORNSBY
528 Walnut St. Phone 30851

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SAYLOR'S PETER RABBIT
is at Saylor's, taking orders for their famous Coconut Cream Eggs. Don't fail to see him and order your eggs early. All eggs named free.
PHONE 6263 FOURTH and PENN STS.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
632 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Distinctive Service
THE "ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
308 N. FIFTH ST. Phone 4-8283

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 North Washington Ave.
Ready for Easter!
Never were hats so Giddy and Gay as these
Latest Easter Arrivals!
To complete your Easter Ensemble!
GLOVES — HOSIERY — BAGS

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

CAMPBELL'S
Haberdashery
Broad Street, Sewickley, Pa.
Webster Hall Hotel
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Bon Ami
Bon Ami "hasn't scratched yet."

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
Garden Supplies
SEEDS FERTILIZERS TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS WATER HOSE
VIGRO SHEEP MANURE
429 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1199

For Easter
Potted Plants
Cut Flowers
Corsages
F. T. D.
Colonial Flower Shop
417 Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 545

SWARTHMORE

DRIVE TO THE HARVARD
DELICIOUS DINNERS
50c, 60c, 75c
Phone 149-W
Gifts
Juvenile Books
and
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

UPPER DARBY

Belle R. Kinsloe's
Flower Shop
Decorations—Floral Designs
Plants—Novelties
Flowers by wire—anywhere—anytime
6500 Market Street
Bell Phone, Boulevard 3468
Keystone Phone, West 2373

QUALITY SHOES
for the entire family
Fitted by X-Ray
LU-BEN'S
7042 Garrett Road Phone Blvd. 1277
Moderate prices. *Open Every Evening*

THE COLLINS STORE
111 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
So many smart things for gift giving. Tables for every purpose. New lamps. Maple Dinette Suites. Custom-made curtains and slip covers.
Open Evenings Phone Blvd. 443

MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844
420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

WHEN you are no longer criticized, you're through, and the world will speedily forget you.—JEROME P. FLEISHMAN.

Daily Features

WE SHOULD not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one.—COLTON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

A Frog Pond Ceremony

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

SCROGGINS mused. His hat was well forward on his forehead. His small cane swung to and fro. As the venerable squirrel mused he looked at the frog pond. Finally he had words for his two companions, Fib, a non-musing sparrow, and Florrie, an amusing pigeon.

"Friends, the trouble with this frog pond is that it never has had any frogs."

Fib was so startled by these words that he dashed into the air and went on swift wings hither and thither, telling people what Scroggins had said. Those who heard, having nothing more important on hand, made their way to the frog pond. They found Scroggins still musing and Florrie winking. The crowd stirred up by Fib finally grew so large that Scroggins stopped musing and hurrumphed.

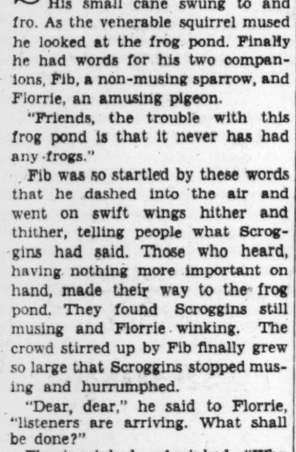
"Dear, dear," he said to Florrie, "listeners are arriving. What shall be done?"

Florrie winked and winked. "Why not give them something to listen to?" Fib arrived back in his friends' midst at just that moment and violently seconded Florrie's suggestion.

"Yes, yes," said the sparrow. "Speak to them."

Scroggins raised his cane. Cheers rippled. He lowered it. More cheers sounded.

"My friends and fellow Commoners," he said when the cheers vanished. "The frog pond is a frog pond in name, but not in fact."



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Spoke to the Commoners

Such a well-taken point could not go uncheered, and the listening sparrows, pigeons and squirrels raised an outcry which came close to being a hullaballoo.

"There are no frogs here," said Scroggins. This point also was applauded, which took the orator something aback, and he hurrumphed for time. While doing so, a great thought sprang to life.

"We are going to restore the frog pond," he announced. The announcement was so startling that a hush came over the listeners.

"Frogs are coming back," he said, "and to prove my point, here is the leading frog in this VIEcinity!"

With a dramatic gesture, he waved his cane and there was the well-known form of John Boom, leading Public Garden frog, gallumphing toward them, followed by several small frogs.

(It might be said that it was the sight of Boom coming, caught by Scroggins and not by the others because their backs were turned, that gave him the idea.)

Great gruntling arose from the pigeons, chittering from the sparrows and squeaking from the squirrels. Boom found it necessary to bow again and again.

"John Boom," said Scroggins, "You are just in time for a frog pond ceremony. We are restoring the frog pond to the frogs and I am happy to turn it over to you herewith." The venerable squirrel gestured grandly toward Boom and then toward the frog pond.

"Mr. Scroggins," said Boom. "My friends and I appreciate this great honor. We are willing to try any pond, especially when it is called a frog pond. Come, my lads!" And Boom, followed by the several small frogs, inserted themselves without a splash into the frog pond waters. The watching multitude cheered and cheered and considered it a memorable moment. Boom at length came out of the water and beckoned Scroggins toward him.

"We'll stay here awhile," Boom said in as small a voice as he could manage. "I can't say how long."

Scroggins nodded solemnly, took off his hat and said his last word. "My friends, we have restored the frog pond to the frogs, or, if you like it better the other way, frogs to the frog pond."

The meeting adjourned.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

IN ONE respect the medieval method of spelling was better than ours, for the scribes of those far-off days spelled words as they thought they should be pronounced. But as there were many dialects, the spelling of names varied according to the district in which people lived. Thus in England we find *Broad*, but in the north of England and Scotland the name became *Braid*. In the same way *Bridges* in the south became *Briggs* in the north; while we find similar variants in *Strong* and *Strang*, *Long* and *Lang*, *Old* and *Auld*, *Ridge* and *Rigg*, *Thompson* and *Tamson* (c. f. *Tam O'Shanter*).

In the same way we find in the northern names *Hames* and *Haimes*, the equivalent of "home." But the surnames *Home* and *Hulme* are from the Teutonic *Holm*, meaning "a river island," while the popular name *Holmes* is for the "holm oak tree."

The title *Reeve* was one given to men holding authority in various ways. It comes down in the form *ge-refa* from Anglo-Saxon days. In the fourteenth century he was sometimes an estate agent as in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Sometimes as in Portreeve he was a harbormaster. Then as *Shire-reeve* he rose to greater distinction, and finally became *Sheriff*. From this source then we have the names *Reeves*, *Reeve*, *Sheriff*.

His counterpart in Scotland was the *grieve*, a title which is one source of the surnames *Graves* and *Grieves*.

What They Say

"Don't Ride the Clutch"

"Perhaps one sound advice for a writer is a line I found in the instruction booklet for a Ford car. It says, 'Don't ride the clutch.' In other words, keep the narrative moving steadily and without sudden shifts of tempo. It must have continuity—and the mind of the reader must be able to flow concurrently, and without apprehensions of abrupt changes of technique. It's a good motto for governments, too. How many business men have worried because they could feel the heavy federal foot hovering on the pedal?"—*Christopher Morley.*

Freedom and Chains

"Liberty is not an objective, concrete thing that you either have or do not have, like a top hat or a Rolls-Royce car. Liberty is a thing of qualities; it is a diverse, a multitudinous sort of thing; and it is a perfect waste of time to speak of it as if we had it or did not have it. No man was ever completely free and no man ever completely lacked liberty."—*Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild.*

Two Systems

"Democracy and the capitalist system have their values, but they can never hope to be perfectly efficient nor to produce an utter equality."—*George E. Sokolsky.*

Peace

"If all the people who really are through with war would really refuse to fight, wouldn't we have peace?"—*Frank Olmstead.*

Laughter

"Laughter has a come-hither look."—*John Mason Brown.*

Guess Again Answers (48)

1. No; that is, no longer. In 1935 the U. S. produced approximately 10,700,000 bales, as compared with a world production of about 25,600,000 bales.
2. Yes.
3. No; "gooses."
4. No; better say "coleslaw."
5. No; they were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.
6. No; better say "Mussulmans."
7. No; use "colloquies."
8. Yes.
9. Yes; perhaps 25 miles farther north.
10. Yes. White pepper comes from its well-ripened black pepper berry.

Sparrows in the Spring

Monitor Camera Club, From Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Left—The Song Sparrow at a Backyard Feeding Log. This Bird Winters in Northern United States. Right—The Tree Sparrow Winters in the United States Area and Then Heads for Sub-Arctic Nesting Grounds in the Spring

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority

Question: Our bylaws read: "Directors shall be elected by a majority vote, etc." At a recent meeting 24 members were present and a member was elected by eight ballots, the other ballots being divided up among many other members. My question is this: Was this a majority vote? Or does a "majority vote" mean the majority of the votes cast, which in this case would be 13?

Answer: A majority vote is more than half of the votes cast. When a candidate has more votes than any other candidate, he is said to have a plurality; and in a deliberative body a plurality does not elect unless the bylaws specifically so provide. If, in the case cited, 24 members were present and all voted, a majority would be 13, and nothing less than that could legally elect. If only eight elected, it means either that only 15 of those present voted, or that a plurality was allowed to elect, which would be illegal.

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: That Canadian-American trade treaty must be a pretty good one. The political "outs" on both sides of the line attack it on the ground that their country got the worst of the deal.

Windsor Daily Star: Mexican schoolteachers demand that their wages be raised to $1.15. We cannot take sides, however, till we know whether they mean $1.15 per week or $1.15 per month.

Detroit Free Press: A warden says the worst crimes go unpunished. For instance, there's the Alabama Negro dialect written by a native New Yorker.

Humorist: A Frenchman has been employed as a soup specialist by a London restaurant for the last 40 years. He has stuck to his job through thick and clear.

In Lighter Vein

The Retort Courteous

A young man was escorting his latest young lady out of the theater. Anxious to make a good impression on her, he held his hat in his hand, carrying it carefully upright to keep it from being crushed.

One of the corner wags, who was watching the outflow, spotted the hat and seized on the chance to be waggish. "Hey," he shouted, "are you going to take up a collection?"

The young man looked around a second before he realized that he was the one addressed. "Why, no," he answered softly, "not if you and your organ grinder were here first."—*Mutual Magazine.*

Tender and Tough

Waiter: "How can you tell an old chicken from a young one?"

Patron: "By the teeth."

Waiter: "But, sir, chickens don't have teeth."

Patron: "No, but I have some."

Something New

Golfing Novice: "How do I seem to be making out, caddie?"

Caddie: "Fairly well, but you've lost the direction of hole."

Novice: "Hole! What hole?"

A Treasure Hunt

"When your sweetie's father came to town, did he look you up?"

"Yes, in Dun and Bradstreet."—*Answers.*

Service, Please

I like the story of what the thrifty man expected for his money. With his two boys he entered a fashionable restaurant and ordered a bottle of lemonade and three glasses. They were served, and father and sons sat around. The waiters were interested. Presently their chief walked that way.

"Are you the manager?" inquired the father.

"Yes, sir, I am."

"Then," demanded the man, "why is it that the orchestra is not playing?"—*Methodist Times and Leader.*

The Motor Age

"That tramp I just fed must be rather ancient."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I asked him how long he'd been out of work, and he said he started tramping just about the time a bummer started to be a thumber."

Different Elevation

"So, you're a young man with both feet on the ground, eh? What do you do for a living?"

"I take orders from a man with both feet on the desk."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Turncoat?

"Coats that can be worn inside out."—*Daily Paper.*

No politician should be without one.—*Punch.*

—Tit-Bits

"Personally, I prefer the flute."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Butterflies

A LITTLE lady 65 years old, practically a shut-in, and living in a little town of 950 inhabitants, has supported herself for two or three years chiefly by making butterflies for home decoration. These are made of crepe paper of various colors, using a tiny toy clothespin for the body. The body is tinted with a bronze paint, and the wings are spotted with it.

These butterflies are made in various sizes, with wings about six inches wide. Directions for making them were obtained from a woman's magazine. They are beautiful and add much to the appearance of dainty curtains. Some housewives use them on curtain tie-backs.

The woman has found that she can make a profit by selling them at 25 cents each. Every friend who comes to see her buys some, and tells others about them, so that she is kept very busy. She is very proud of the fact that at Christmas time her butterflies went to every state in the Union, and to at least ten foreign countries. She not only has made a living from them, but also has derived considerable pleasure and satisfaction as well.—Nellie K., Springfield, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

The Emperor's Critic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YU, EMPEROR of China, had a minister who never failed to tell him of his faults. At first the Emperor listened to his critic, but presently grew weary of the man's faultfinding, preferring the flattery of his courtiers.

Finally, he said to the Queen Mother, "I must rid myself of this troublesome minister. He does nothing but criticize."

"My son," replied the Queen, "you are singularly fortunate in having one who faithfully tells you of your faults. He is not only your benefactor but your most persistent flatterer as well, for in constantly pointing out your shortcomings he insinuates that you have the virtue and greatness to hear him."

Guess Again

48.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Does the United States produce more than half of the world's cotton? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Are "dough" and "doe" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. The tailor's smoothing iron is called a "goose," because of its neck-like handle. If he has two of them, are they "geese"? (*Yes.... No....*)
4. Does the following sentence conform to good English usage: "Having decided to economize on the salad course, we ordered coldslaw"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Was Ashak one of the three young Hebrews who were cast into the fiery furnace? (*Yes.... No....*)
6. Is "Mussulmen" the preferred plural form of "Mussulman"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Is "colloquys" the plural of "colloquy"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Is Trenton the capital of New Jersey? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does Boston lie farther north than Chicago? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Do white pepper and black pepper come from the same plant? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

For the Scrapbook

True Secrets

If you cannot pray over a thing, and cannot ask God to bless you in it, don't do that thing. A secret that you would keep from God is a secret that you should keep from your own heart.—*Tholuck.*

Possession

In all wordly things that a man pursues with the greatest eagerness and intention of mind, he finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession of them as he proposed to himself in the expectation.—*South.*

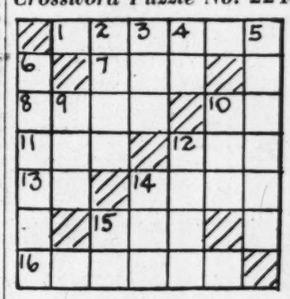
Conceit

I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—*George Eliot.*

Suspicious

To be suspicious is to invite treachery.—*Voltaire.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 224



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Rodent
7. Small deer
8. Layman
10. Preposition
11. Bird
12. Serpent
13. Indefinite article
14. English Quaker
15. Corpulent
16. Thinly diffused

Down

2. Accessory seed-covering
3. Legendary bird of prey
4. Pronoun
5. Lessee
6. Loose outer garments
9. Beard of wheat
10. Electrified particle
12. Wagers
14. Equality
15. Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cat and Chipmunk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE sight was sufficiently unusual to stop the evening crowd before Mr. Pennington's pet shop. A big gray cat in the window was holding between its paws a chipmunk, slicking it up as it would a baby kitten.

Months before, the dealer explained, a woman had brought in the cat and asked him to care for the animal, as she was leaving town, and the cat was expecting kittens.

After the kittens were weaned, the cat adopted a litter of Persians; and she was nursing these when someone brought in a tiny chipmunk, scarcely old enough to have its eyes open. The dealer fed it milk with a pen filler, but it failed rapidly. As a last resort he put it in with the Persians; and with pleased surprise he saw that Tabby accepted the feeble stranger and nursed it along with the Persians.

When the Persians were old enough for weaning, the cat abandoned them, as is the custom; but the chipmunk she kept with her, continuing to give it tender care.

Today, after six months, the chipmunk is a beautiful specimen. During the day the two animals are kept together in a store cage and eat out of the same dish, Tabby watching to see that her charge eats its quota. They spend much time sleeping, the chipmunk nestling close to the cat. At times its small head with the bright beady eyes is raised out of the fluffy heap; again, it too slumbers, its plumy tail curled over its foster mother's back.

But at night, when the show window is cleared of the puppies that occupy it all day, Tabby and her charge have the run of the window. Now and then the cat exercises her maternal prerogative of "cuffing," when the chipmunk mischievously uses its tail as a tickler. And when the agile creature skims up the wire netting separating window from store interior, Tabby laboriously clambers high enough to nip playfully at the tail of the little rogue looking down from the topmost point of the wire wall. Then the cat descends and waits sedately. And soon her playmate scampers down—and they're off again on a frolic round and round the straw-covered floor.

Spectators stand three deep, and many a weary look is banished by a hearty laugh.

Incidentally, the dealer who out of sheer kindness took in a homeless cat and a stranded chipmunk, is nightly gaining more publicity from the one-ring circus than he would get from a thousand words of advertising.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ealdhelm of Malmesbury

EARLY records inform us that a certain Bishop Ealdhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury in England, who lived about the close of the seventh century, soon discovered that although he preached to the common folk in their own dialect, they seemed to pay slight attention to his discourses about the Bible.

Ealdhelm, it appears, was one of the most accomplished musicians of his day and he hit upon the scheme of disguising himself as a wandering minstrel, taking his stand at a bridge over which the members of his flock had to pass. Attracted by his melodies, a crowd gathered, and still remained when he turned from secular to religious songs.

And so, through the medium of music, the resourceful Abbot was able to bring to his hearers some of the stories and teachings of the Bible.

Tradition credits Ealdhelm with a translation of the Psalms; but there remains no direct evidence with regard to this rendering. (Cf. Baikie: "The English Bible and Its Story"; Hoare: "Evolution of the English Bible.")

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Harkam Jaars Moves His Quarters*

By LE PELLEY

CROWDS ARE GATHERING AROUND THAT CLUB-HOUSE TO SEE ME --- AND I DO NOT WANT PUBLICITY LIKE THAT ! YOU MUST HIDE ME IN ANOTHER PLACE !
I DON'T KNOW HOW PEOPLE FOUND OUT ABOUT YOU, MR. JAARS, BUT THE BASEMENT OF THE OLD, WHITE HOUSE IS A GOOD HIDING PLACE !
LET US GO THERE
AH— A DESERTED HOUSE — JUST THE THING
WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO SPEAK TO HIM ABOUT JOINING OUR CIRCUS ?
SAY— MY ADVICE, BUD, IS JUST TO FORGET ABOUT THAT ! YES --- JUST FORGET ALL ABOUT IT ... !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*April First!*

By THE HAGERS

THERE IS A DAY THAT COMES EACH YEAR WHEN THINGS ARE NOT AS THEY APPEAR:
A POCKETBOOK ATTRACTS THE EYE— I DO NOT STOP BUT PASS RIGHT BY;
AND ANY CANDY OFFERED ME IS ALWAYS SAMPLED CAUTIOUSLY;
FOR I'M PREPARED TO MEET THE WORST. I KNOW TODAY IS APRIL FIRST.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Party Menus

IF LITTLE girls are having a party, set them at tables on which a number of food products have been cut from advertisements. Let each one have a sheet of cardboard, and have on each table a pot of paste. Now let each child make out a party menu from her materials on the table.

The child who has the best-chosen menu is judged the prize winner. It can be shown that she has made good combinations of food, not repeating flavors or the same foods in different dishes. This teaches children to make out simple menus; and the colored foods themselves add a realness to the idea, so that the children feel they are really getting up a party menu.—Mrs. M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Airport or Air Castle?

VISIONS of a teeming transatlantic air terminal have quickened the civic pulse of Boston. In leasing Governors Island from the War Department, Mayor Mansfield has marked the way for expanding East Boston airport beyond landing facilities elsewhere.

If business ventures paid dividends on popular enthusiasm and sure-fire optimism, backers of a bigger and better Boston airport already would be snipping coupons. So far, the airport expansion proposal is a flight in superlatives. It has been officially cited as potentially the "finest airport anywhere." It is said to embrace "very definite possibilities of Boston becoming the greatest transatlantic flying terminal in the country."

Like everything else that goes up, aviation must come down to earth. Which in this case means finding a million dollars for razing the granite works surmounting the abandoned fort, and lopping off the top of the island so as to level the tract for landing purposes. There is talk of applying for WPA funds to put through the project. Whether Boston can attract the airplane services such an airport is intended to serve is still another important question arising out of the terminal plan.

Shipping interests have witnessed numerous attempts to boom the port of Boston as a transatlantic terminal by exploiting its geographical advantages and fine pier facilities. Even though Boston is a day nearer European and South American markets, New York has long maintained even greater advantages through preferential railroad rates and services connecting it with the interior. Does the shipping analogy apply to Boston's impending bid as a commanding port of entry for ocean flying service?

A lot is being said right now about the opportunity for Boston to recapture in the air the prosperity and renown once gained as a seaport. Supporters of the greater airport project would do well to study the men and methods which brought fame and fortune to this port in the heyday of Donald McKay's clippers. Business relied on its own initiative and daring, then. The paternal distribution of funds throughout the states by the central government was unheard of. Boston enterprise provided its own capital, and investment kept step with the port's expanding trade and transportation.

It takes more than a fine port to bring prosperity to its wharves as Boston has discovered in recent years. In the days of the China and California trade, Boston merchants had what it takes. They went after the business and spent in proportion as that business grew. By all the rules of its traditional Yankee thrift and caution, Boston would do well to look before it asks for a million dollars and leaps from Jeffries Point to Governors Island.

A Truce for Europe

LESS dramatic, but possibly more useful than direct counter proposals to the Locarno powers, are the suggestions Chancellor Hitler has sent to London, as he promised, immediately after the German balloting. Even the short delay incurred by the voting caused some fidgeting in British and French government circles, perhaps because delay seemed unnecessary in view of the fact that the result of the vote was a foregone conclusion. Somewhat in the same temper were expressions of doubt that Herr Hitler would make any conciliatory gesture with such a solid vote behind his unconciliatory act in the Rhineland.

But the prophets of doom were wrong again. Doubly wrong in the sense that, far from there being no counter proposals at all, something better than mere counter proposals have been received. Herr Hitler asks for a four months' truce, in which negotiations could be carried on toward establishing European peace on a new basis. He has made one concession which he was not willing to promise a few days ago, if reports can be trusted: He would refrain from increasing military forces or fortifications in the Rhineland if France would undertake to act similarly on its side of the frontier.

A four-month period for clarification of the complexities in which European peace hopes are now snarled would be none too long. The proposal for this "moral truce" is eminently sensible also because it should offer every nation with a stake in preserving peace an opportunity to make tangible contributions in exchange for tangible advantages. Any plan worked out on German counter proposals might be regarded as essentially a German plan, and merely as a German diplomatic victory. A plan worked out as the result of long and thorough discussion among all interested parties, based not so much on a set of proposals issued by any one country but on a meeting of minds in frankness and sincerity, would redound to the credit of every nation taking part in the negotiations.

As was only to be expected the French Government ostensibly is showing slight interest in the German suggestions. With elections due shortly—and with the outcome of those elections by no means so predictable as it might be in a dictatorship—the emotionally appealing demand for amends and apologies from Germany is politically more tempting than conciliatory tactics. Despite indications that economic and financial issues will actually be decisive issues, foreign policy is being used as a rallying point for voters.

Four months would allow time both for election excitement to subside and for some constructive activity in behalf of adjusting the international policies of European nations to present actualities. Whether the British Government effort to reassure France by working out details for military support in the event of German attack will induce the French to work with Germany in a European conference is still a question. The British people, it is clear, are determined on peace, even at what some of their leaders might call too high a price.

It is this determination of the people under forms of government that make the people's will effective that may yet bring real peace out of the next European "truce."

Babies and a Bachelor

NO LONGER do they say—in Canada—"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." A famous quintet in a small Ontario town has changed that philosophical abstraction to a more practical consideration. From the humblest *habitant* in Trois Rivières to the legislators in the Parliament at Ottawa comes a new refrain, and its note is one of jubilation: "The hands that rock the Dionne cradles balance budgets."

Pulling their country out of financial quicksands, however, only occupies part of the quintuplets' playtime. They have put the brakes on one of America's most interesting phenomena—the flight of the newlyweds to Niagara. Thereto, alas, is tagged a tale of lesser jubilation. For, statistics, ever at the service of Midas, show the Falls of sentimental memory neglected and Callandar a Mecca for benedicts and brides, and American tourist dollars to the tune of 200,000,000 dropped during 1935 into the lap of Canada.

But rescuing the Minister of Finance and changing honeymooners' habits still leaves time heavily hanging in the Dionne nursery. Making Dionne *père* their amanuensis, the babies keep His Majesty King Edward VIII sitting up nights reading letters. As a nurse, they tell him, the Ontario Government is rather fussy.

Now, Britain's ruler is a man of many talents, but—he's a bachelor. Wisely he decides that when it comes to bringing up babies his knowledge is only second-hand. So he turned the problem over to the Governor General of Canada, who turned it over to the Dominion Secretary of State, who turned it over to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who turned it over to the Provincial Minister of Welfare. He will decide whether Mr. and Mrs. Dionne's five daughters shall be returned.

Perhaps now that Niagara Falls are said to be no longer America's first stop in the matrimonial excursion, they could be given to Dr. Dafoe's charming little ladies as a passing toy suitable to their lively dispositions.

Protect the HOLC

ONE of the best-run organizations of the emergency agencies set up by the New Deal is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. This reputation has been achieved even after a bad start because Chairman John H. Fahey took it over from an old-line spoilsman politician and put the personnel on a merit basis.

Now the HOLC is in evident danger of another attempted raid by the patronage seekers. In the Senate the other day, Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee quietly put through a resolution calling for a list of HOLC regional employees. This might seem innocuous enough, and so it apparently did seem to Republican senators who did not even ask a question about it in opposition. Yet they might have remembered, as Raymond Clapper observed in the Washington News, that it was a similar resolution by this same Senator (incidentally a member of the Senate Committee on Civil Service) that brought forth the famous "Patronage Guide Book," or list of every appointive office in the federal service for job hunters' reference when the Roosevelt Administration came into office.

Just what use is to be made of the list of HOLC regional employees? Is it to be a manual for campaign fund collectors? Is it to be another list of possible salary plums? Is it to open the way for a drive to substitute more easy-going and less impartial state collection agencies for the efficient regional agencies that are now directing the repayment of millions of dollars of loans made with taxpayers' money?

The public will do well to watch what use is made of the information sought in the McKellar resolution.

THERE SEEMS to be a revival of the effort among the countries of Japan, Italy, the United States, France and Great Britain to "humanize" submarine warfare. That is to say, that short of actually eliminating the shooting, everything possible will be done to rid war of bloodshed.

The Two Georges

Book News of the Day

THE intention definitely avowed by Blanche Colton Williams in writing GEORGE ELIOT (New York: Macmillan. $4) is to present the chief external facts of George Eliot's life as they can be gathered from the sources at present available. In addition there is, quite naturally, character portrayal, but based on recorded fact rather than on interpretation, and consistently sympathetic and appreciative. To Mrs. Williams, George Eliot is one of the great women of history—not the lonely, yearning spinster, not the literary sibyl, reverentially elevated by George Henry Lewes, as pictured in some recent biographies, for example, those by J. E. Buckrose and Emilie and Georges Romieu.

Incidentally Lewes himself figures in a more dignified and important personal existence than in many biographies of George Eliot. It may be that the chief contribution of Mrs. Williams's work is to give that brilliant and indefatigable man his due. "From the union of Marian Evans and George Henry Lewes," she definitely declares, "sprang George Eliot, the genius." Without Lewes, Marian Evans would have been a clever editor, a reviewer, and a keen student of philosophy; with him she becomes the great novelist, George Eliot. The biography is, after its first 85 pages, a life of "the two Georges."

* * *

True, Lewes was small and homely, and disliked by some. True, too, that he deliberately planned their famous Sunday afternoons at the Priory so that she should be the priestess and he the acolyte, but the attendance at those gatherings was largely due in the beginning to Lewes's work as editor of the Fortnightly Review. He was a versatile writer on life and literature, a research worker in zoology, author of a Life of Goethe, and though chiefly remembered for his liberation of the genius of George Eliot, he was a person in his own right.

One point not hitherto made as clear by other biographers is that George Eliot had shrewd business sense. She knew the value of keeping her name before the public, she was not afraid to ask for good payment for her work. Lewes, we are told, helped to develop both the artist and the business woman. The income from her writings was large. For her 400-line poem "Agatha," the Atlantic Monthly paid her $1500, which, as Mrs. Williams points out, rivals the amounts paid for short stories in the rich days of the twentieth century.

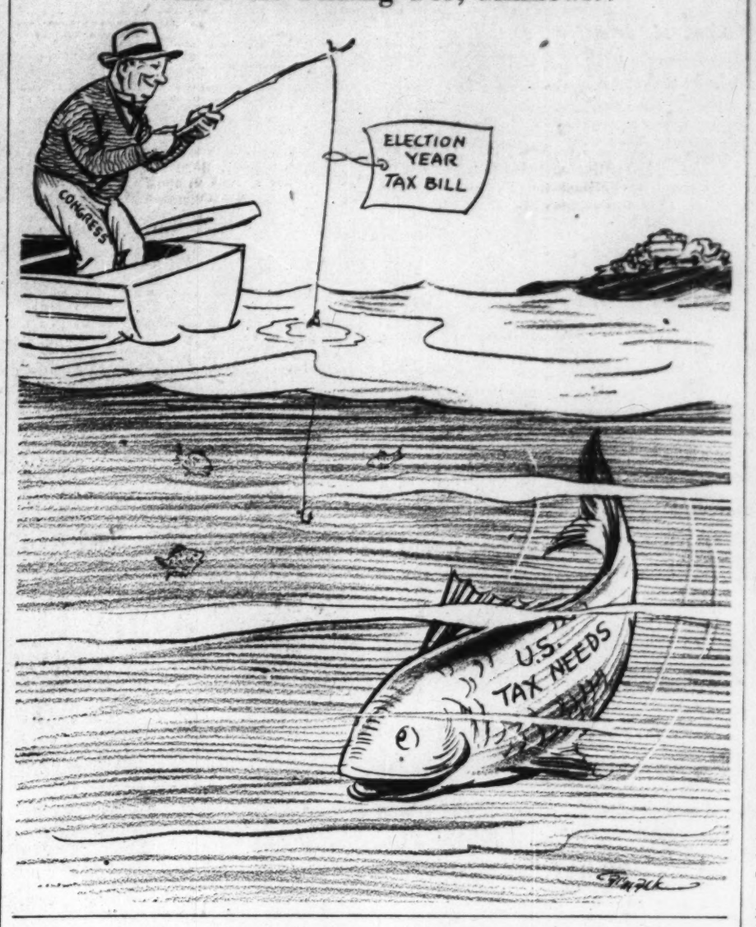
* * *

Each of George Eliot's novels is carefully summarized in this volume. This is not a superfluity, inasmuch as too few persons born since 1900 have first-hand acquaintance with her works. Mrs. Williams unreservedly gives the chief position among all the novels to "Middlemarch," not only as George Eliot's masterpiece but as one of the two or three greatest novels in English literature.

The inclusion of the summaries of the novels is one among several instances of the faithful, detailed kind of treatment that Mrs. Williams has given to her subject. Examining the scripts of the novels, scrutinizing available letters, going over biographies, autobiographies and journals of George Eliot's contemporaries, working with John Walter Cross's still unsurpassed "George Eliot's Life" at her elbow, she has retained the fascination she felt from her college days onward for her subject.

W. K. R.

What's He Fishing For, Minnows?



In the Shadow of Big Ben

LONDON

"HATS off for the Speaker," is a cry heard daily beneath the emblazoned arches of the lobby, one of the inner chambers of the British House of Commons.

Half a dozen policemen take off their blue helmets and stand at attention. Conversation among M. P.'s waiting to enter the Chamber ceases. Onlookers step back respectfully to make room for a medieval procession which marches through one doorway, wheels in the center of the hall, and goes on through another doorway into the House of Commons, whence a few moments later comes the cry, "Mr. Speaker is in the Chair."

The procession escorts to his place in Parliament the "Speaker" or chairman, from his house, which is part of that queer old labyrinth, the Palace of Westminster, where the British Legislature meets.

Black robes, white lace ruffles, gray wigs, silk knee breeches, swords and an elaborately ornamented gilt "mace" or wand of office, the size of a broomstick, appear in the procession. But such picturesque touches of the past affect not at all the businesslike methods of today which a lobby newspaper correspondent discovers in the debates.

These debates ordinarily begin early in the afternoon and go on until nearly midnight. On rare occasions a sitting may continue all night. But that is in consequence only of delaying tactics of M. P.'s opposing the Government, when they want to draw attention to some particular point on which they would protest.

KINNOULL, where seven centuries ago William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, found safety and where in recent years the late Sir John Millais painted some of his most famous pictures—including that of the soap-bubble blower—has been brought within the Burgh of Perth, Scotland's ancient capital, by a law just enacted in the House of Commons.

There was quite a gathering from the north in the lobby on this occasion. The visitors included both the present Lord Provost of Perth who came to see the measure placed upon the statute book, and his immediate predecessor in that high office, Mr. Thomas Hunter, M. P., who had been largely instrumental in drawing up the bill.

This measure rectifies Perth's boundaries in other directions, and disposes of a number of local questions long in need of settlement.

* * *

SCOTTISH pre-eminence was deftly suggested in the course of a recent debate by Mr. James Maxton, M. P., for Bridgeton, Glasgow, and leader of a small group of ultra-socialists on the extreme left of the Opposition. The occasion was a motion by the Labor Party condemning the present system of university representation. This motion was designed to embarrass the Government by recalling that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the second Minister in the Cabinet, who had shortly before been elected to a university seat, once expressed disapproval of the giving of special representation to such teaching institutions.

Sir John Withers, one of the speakers on the Government side, recalled that such representation had been instituted long ago by James I, Britain's initial Scottish King, who acted on the advice of that great English lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, in giving two seats each to Oxford and Cambridge.

"Aha," Mr. Maxton, with a twinkle—being on the other side—couldn't help retorting, "Doesn't that just show to what a pass a Scottish King must have been reduced, in trying to find intelligent M. P.'s in his southern realm."

* * *

WATERLOO BRIDGE, masterpiece of London's great eighteenth-century engineer, John Rennie, spanning the river Thames close to Parliament Buildings, and now being rebuilt, offers a new example of professional tact.

An architect—with London's greatest exponent of his own particular craft, Sir Christopher Wren, in his thoughts—in an after-dinner speech accidentally included Waterloo Bridge among buildings for which this famous builder of fine structures was responsible.

An engineer guest was called upon to reply. If he corrected the slip his architect host might feel humiliated. If he allowed it to pass he might seem to belittle the achievements of one of the greatest lights in his own profession. Humbly, therefore, he said: "The last speaker has rightly exalted Wren; so endeared is he to us engineers that we affectionately style him '(W)rennie'!"

* * *

A FAMILY long associated with British politics is represented by Edward William Spencer Cavendish, Marquis of Hartigan, who has just been appointed Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

"Cavendish" is a name that has been prominent in Britain since 1619 when one William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, was Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire. The present Lord Hartigan was a member of the British Peace Delegation to Paris after the World War. He has since been Mayor of Buxton.

E. C. C.

Relieving Unemployment Relief

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In considering reports that it required the expenditure of three or four billions of tax money for public works in order to provide $1,000,000,000 in wages for unemployed, it occurred to me that a billion invested in direct service by taxpayers would provide the same benefit to wage earners, and at the same time would provide taxpayers with $1,000,000,000 worth of service.

Many years back the object of an assessment was accomplished by the taxpayer "working out" his road tax. I should like to see this principle worked out to relieve unemployment. Why should not the taxpayer, who supplies extra employment for one or more listed as unemployed, be able to receive credit for the wages he pays until they equal the amount of his unemployment assessment? This method would make every taxpayer a likely employer of extra work, as it would provide incentive in the benefits of direct service, such as getting his barn painted, etc.

With every taxpayer becoming an employer, or likely employer, since he could pay his assessment in cash, just as the taxpayer could do in the case of road-tax assessment, it is easy to see that jobs would be created enabling the unemployment to find employment.

The measure might be enacted as an emergency measure covering a limited period and for the purpose of eliminating the waste in unemployed human energy due to temporary economic conditions. Each county might furnish an employment office and list the unemployed in the order of need, occupation, etc.

I have listed an outline of the proposed provisions below:

Create an unemployment fund.

Provide that, in lieu of payment in cash, the taxpayer might receive credit on his assessment by supplying employment for one listed as unemployed. The wages for such service would equal the amount of his assessment.

Provide that such employment should not affect the positions of those regularly or seasonably employed.

Provide that the minimum wages paid would be consistent with the wage earners' cost of living, and would increase his purchasing ability, and thereby reduce a surplus of production of goods and farm products by consumption.

Protect both employer and employee from coercion of any kind.

A 3 per cent to 5 per cent assessment on individuals would supply sufficient employment, and funds for employment. I suggest the income tax, because it is the most equitable method of taxing to provide a general benefit. Incomes of $100 a month, or $1200 a year and upward, might be assessed.

Employees should be selected on the basis of need, the preference going to those with least resources and least employment and having the greatest number of dependents.

Denton, Texas — V. P. HADSELL

Wartime Conscription of Wealth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not long ago the Monitor reprinted an article by Willis J. Abbot suggesting the adoption of a constitutional amendment that in effect would take the profit out of war.

This prompts me to call your attention to the resolution introduced by me on April 17, 1933. No action was taken on this resolution by the committee during the Seventy-third Congress, and it was again introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

The wording of the amendment I propose should be of interest to all who believe in universal conscription, because, if passed, my amendment would make it impossible for the Congress of the United States to conscript men for military service without *first* commandeering all wealth and industry for service during the period of war, without profit.

My amendment places the conscription process in a consecutive order where wealth and industry must first be taken over before any citizen may be drafted into the armed service.

THOMAS O'MALLEY

Washington, D. C.

Unpleasant Reminders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed the article in your paper in reference to moving the Civil War memorials on the roadsides of Virginia and relocating them back from the highways, to be approached by short runways, as an "automobile driving safety measure," which is commendable.

I wonder if these same markers that keep the horrors of war continually in the thoughts of the public cannot be taken down.

When driving down to Florida, through that beautiful State of Virginia, where so much has been done toward beautifying the roadsides, those markers, and the sentiments on them—telling mostly of northern victories—were objectionable and in poor taste.

Saco, Maine. — GRACE LOCKE DAVIS

The Wide Horizon

Brazil Studies Its Indians

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE nomad Indians of Brazil are well known among natural scientists and by those who read books of adventure or of a semiscientific character. The head-hunters of the Amazon, the Botucudos, with their peg-lips, the multiplumed tribes of tropical Brazil have served many literary purposes. But one rarely hears of those on the fringes of civilization or of those who do not spend all of their time shooting arrows into the air or paddling their dug-out canoes along tepid and muddy streams.

Recently the Jornal do Brasil of Rio, the capital, told of the other kind of Indian, to be sure, not far removed from the savage nomads of greater fame. Dirty and in rags, a group of them walked forty eight days from the distant state of Paraná to the capital of the nation. What a trek that must have been! *Forty eight* days of hard slow travel over no roads, through dense jungles, across wide rivers, over thickly matted plains and wooded rolling hills.

* * *

Forty eight days, old Marisia and her children, seven of them, Gabriel and Madalena, husband and wife along with another couple traveled that long distance to speak to the "commander of the region," as they call the President of Brazil. In Rio they met a group of Indians on a similar mission from the even farther state of Goyaz.

They had two purposes. The group from Goyaz came seeking agricultural implements to cultivate their farms. Those from Paraná came to complain of their semisavage co-tribesmen who, they claim, are trying to take away their lands, lands left them by their grandparents.

The Paraná Indians called Corodos—literally, "crowned" and crowned they should be for their courage and persistence—represent a tribe of about 100 families whose speech is half Portuguese and half Guarani. Part of these Indians have not been assimilated at all while the others are just as hybrid in culture as they are in language.

* * *

Taking care of them in Rio was no easy problem. The municipality offered to lodge them in a home for such purposes but the Indians refused to submit themselves to the medical examination and to the bath which always precedes admission to the municipal lodging place. They finally slept in the patio of the Central Police station under the trees in that place and there, perhaps, they felt more at home than they would have felt under a roof of red tile.

This is not the first time the Indians of Brazil have come to talk with the "commander of the region." Long ago José Bonifacio, the father of modern Brazil, saw the importance of the Indian in Brazilian life and proposed a comprehensive, intelligent, and it must be said also, a mild and gentle plan for incorporating them into the life of the nation. For almost 100 years that plan lay in dusty archives but in 1908 it was brought to life by Gen. Candido Rondon, a great man of Brazil whose greatness must be measured not by his military achievements, not by the miles of telegraph wires he has strung in the Brazilian bush and jungle but by his active and sympathetic interest in the Indians of his native land.

* * *

In spite of Brazil's newly awakened interest in its Indians it has been impossible to achieve any but the smallest results. Brazil is a huge empire and its Indians live far from railroads and centers of civilization. Many are not interested in improving their material status; they have known nothing else and they are happy as they are. Those who have just come to Rio represent a growing number who realize that to compete with the white man they must do as he does. They begin to see some advantages in a civilization which thus far has been remote and unintelligible.

On the other hand intellectual Brazil is changing its attitude toward the original and authentic Brazilian, the Indian. In the recently founded University of São Paulo a course is being given on the life, language and culture of the Tupi-Guaranis. All students are required to take the subject and to learn something of the original inhabitants of this large land. From this it can be expected that soon there will be a generation of Brazilians more intelligently aware of the Indian and of the Indian problem. As soon as he ceases to be looked upon as a museum curio Brazil will have new sources of racial strength.

Mirror of Opinion

Loyalty Oaths for Teachers

IT IS "utterly ridiculous," says President Angell of Yale University, to require teachers to subscribe to oaths of loyalty. The discrimination, he goes on to say, is the odious thing. Why, he asks, should teachers be required to do something that other molders of public opinion are not? If the teacher must take an oath of allegiance, why not the newspaper editor, the radio speaker and the movie newsman?

Wisconsin can be glad that it did not yield to the hysteria which in some states forced teacher and even pupil loyalty declarations on the statute books. Citizens cannot be made real Americans by forcing them to take oaths. Teacher selection is a difficult thing, but it is not aided by the flim-flam of an oath.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by W. J. Heffron

"I Would Vote 'No!' Again"

By Jeannette Rankin

Congresswoman From Montana, 1916–1918

Nineteen years ago, on April 4, the United States Senate by a vote of 86 to 6, favored a declaration of war against Germany; two days later the House followed with a majority favoring war by 373 to 50, the few who voted "No" calling down upon themselves the opprobrium of a nation. But the intervening years have revealed many facts about war and how it is manufactured. Today, as German and French troops again stare across the Rhine, the question arises: What would be the attitude of the United States in case of another European conflict? The answer of one woman, and the reasons for her answer, constitute a timely and thought-provoking theme.

THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1917. Congress had been convened to declare a state of war between our country and Germany. It was my first vote, on a major issue, in my first term in Congress. And I was the first woman to sit in that august body.

I voted "No." I am often asked how I would vote today. I can answer that. I would vote "No." And I would say it with the positive conviction I possessed in 1917, intensified by the intervening years, increased by the disillusionment that last "war to end war" has brought to all of us. I would vote against war. Today, tomorrow—and forever!

I would vote against any war, except one to defend our shores and our hearthstones from an invading host.

Let me give you again the setting of that vote I cast against war. Let me point out some of the things that have happened since. Decide, then, if you care to, whether I was right or wrong.

* * *

President Wilson called the newly elected Congress into extraordinary session, to meet on Monday, April 2. We convened at noon, organized, and met with the Senate in a historic night session at which our Chief Executive addressed us in person. Solemnly he laid before us certain facts, and his reasons why—he said—our country found itself in a state of war with Germany and our Government was duty bound to declare that war openly.

The House of Representatives marked time in a tacit understanding that the Senate was to make the first move. On Tuesday morning, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, bitter foe of the proposal to declare war, was chairman, met and considered the war resolution. At the session the next day the committee brought to the Senate a majority report to declare war. Through the long afternoon and into the night the matter was debated. Senators Stone, LaFollette and Norris led the fight against passing the resolution.

"We are pinning the dollar sign on the American flag!" warned Senator Norris, and his colleagues hissed him. The resolution passed with only six dissenting votes.

* * *

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, the resolution was placed before the House. Majority Leader Claud Kitchin of North Carolina threw the weight of his tremendous influence against it. Write his words in stone somewhere, so they may be read by future generations of citizens about to be stampeded into war by so-called statesmen! Listen:

"Mr. Chairman, in view of the many assumptions of loyalty and patriotism on the part of some of those

who favor the resolution, and insinuations of cowardice and disloyalty on the part of those who oppose it, offshoots doubtless of a passionate moment, let me at once remind the House that it takes neither moral nor physical courage to declare a war for others to fight."

The night wore on. Three o'clock—Good Friday morning. The vote began. As I look back upon the scene now, I realize that very few of those men, chosen to represent the people of the United States, really wanted to vote for war. Many said if it were a secret vote it wouldn't carry. The pressure of super-patriots and militarists with their accusations against anyone honestly opposed to war seem so fantastic in an era when reason controls that it is only by reading the speeches of that historic occasion that one can get an understanding of the atmosphere.

And I? I had been *thinking peace* until I had built up a peace-thinking habit. I had been speaking against war for seven years, during the campaign for woman suffrage. Many times I had pointed out to women that war was particularly their problem, for in wars their lifework by producing human beings was sacrificed for greed, for territory, for glory, for property.

I knew that we were being asked to vote for a commercial war. I knew that none of the idealistic hopes then entertained by so many would be realized. I was well aware of the falseness of the war propaganda. I had the answers to all the arguments well in mind. "Make the world safe for democracy!"—a task no war at any period of history ever could have done, a task beyond the power of war to accomplish.

* * *

In my mind there kept whirling such questions: "Why have we not reached some agreement with these nations who are to be our allies, as to the outlook and their intentions when the war is won?" "What will be their attitude toward us, toward the conquered peoples, toward a lasting peace, when we have won their war for them?"

"Vote for war," bellowed some of the orators, "and not an American boy will have to set foot on foreign soil! Our very declaration of war will stop Germany!"

I did not vote on the first roll call. It was easy to stand against the propaganda of militarists, but very difficult to go against friends and dear ones who felt that I was making a needless sacrifice by voting against war, since my vote would not be a decisive one. I decided to listen to those who wanted war and not to vote until the last opportunity. If I could see any reason for going to war I would try to change. When my name was called a second time, without premeditation I said:

"I wish to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war. I vote 'No.'"

The act of speaking in a roll call was quite unprecedented, and caused considerable confusion. I have been accused of shedding tears during the debate. I did. And so did Mr. Kitchin, and many others of the members. But that was only the beginning of the tears shed by the mothers who made great sacrifices for the war profiteers.

* * *

And now what? Did we win the war? Did we settle anything? Did we bring a lasting peace?

The war to "put down Prussian militarism" ushered in an era of armed truce, with growing tension between nations as the preparations for war have steadily increased. The victors have all proceeded to maintain and to increase armaments in preparation for future wars. We are militarizing our youth through the public schools, colleges, and every other channel available.

All of which proves that the last war was a magnificent dud, and indicates that the next one will, along with wiping out civilization entirely, prove somewhat disappointing to those who follow the will-o'-the-wisp of using war for idealistic purposes.

The last "war to end war" should have taught us that you can't end war that way. Wars pave the way for more war. The heritage of the World War is the load of armaments every nation is staggering under today. Approximately three fourths of the ordinary expenses of our Government are to pay for past wars and the maintenance of a "national defense."

As in 1917 we felt the surge of propaganda pushing us inevitably toward war; so today we hear the pleas for bigger armies and navies, in the name of defense. The President's budget this year asks for $5,000,000,000, and $1,000,000,000 of this is to be used for the army and navy. One fifth of the budget to be spent by the best protected nation in the world in preparation for war!

Let us analyze this matter of an adequate "national defense." A few years ago our nation adopted a new national policy concerning war, in the Kellogg Pact. We solemnly agreed with all the other major nations that we would renounce war as an instrument for the settlement of disputes.

Our military propagandists would throw that agreement into the discard. They attempt to interpret the pact as restraining us even from protecting our shores in case of invasion. There is nothing in the Kellogg agreement which forbids a military defense of our shores to prevent attack or repel invasion. Common sense easily interprets the simple words of the pact as meaning that sending our armed forces to other countries to settle disputes is no longer the policy of the United States.

* * *

What is needed then is an entire restatement of our national policy in regard to the use of war and what constitutes a true national defense. In such a statement, what reliance shall we place in our army? Is the doubling of military appropriations for the land forces, which has taken place in the last four years, necessary to defend our shores? Is the huge increase in all divisions of the army, including doubling of the reserve (which is on the approved program for 1936) essential to such a plan?

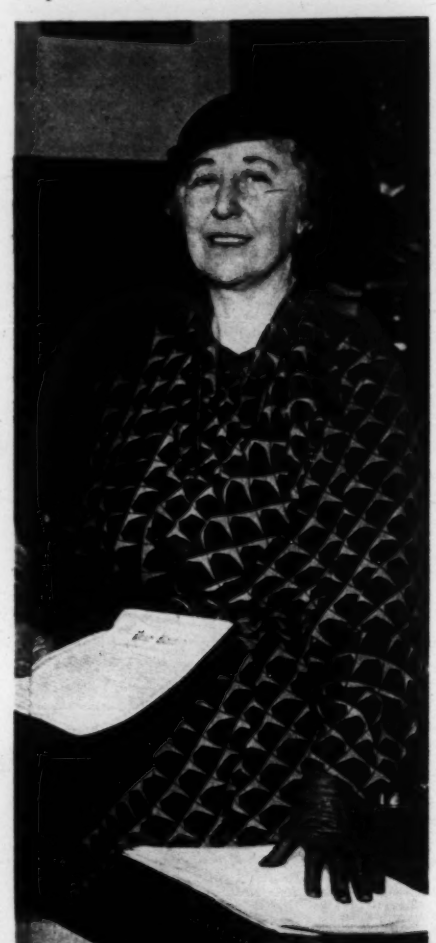
It has always been the policy of the United States not to encourage a huge standing army. Our forefathers in writing the Constitution, with their knowledge of how an army may become the instrumentality of tyranny, placed restrictions upon the armed forces. The American tradition of a citizens' army for defense is just as sound today as when the Constitution was written.

But the navy, we are told, should be the biggest in the world, to prepare us to defend our shores from hostile attack. A calm analysis of the situation with respect to modern methods of making war reveals that battleships are practically of no value for defense. A navy of floating forts is simply incompatible with modern aircraft development. Bombing planes, interference in the radio upon which ships must rely for communications, and smoke-screens have rendered big ships useless as shore defenders.

* * *

Let us not deceive ourselves. Unless we are going to use our battleships to transport troops across the seas to take part in conflicts, which would violate our pledge to renounce war in the settlement of international difficulties, there remains only one thing for our navy to do: To fight other navies!

There is no doubt in the least that the great majority of our citizens are opposed to that. There is also a growing suspicion in the hearts of the American people that munitions makers and shipbuilders may have something to do with our impending plunge into the mad armament race that seems imminent. The recent investigations of the munitions industry brought to light the startling fact that this huge commercial organization had a vested interest in the World War, and has an interest even greater in any possible wars we may be drawn into in the future.



(Above) MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN
(Below) PRESIDENT WILSON READING HIS WAR MESSAGE
Brown Brothers

International conferences to discuss disarmament and reductions of naval strength have been breaking up over disagreements concerning relative strengths in tonnage, types of ships, size of guns, and the like. Such a situation is of itself evidence of a foreign policy based upon fear, jealousy and mistrust.

* * *

No one can doubt that the huge preparations for war to be made by all the major powers, including our own beloved land, during 1936 and the years immediately following, can lead us only in the direction of another war. In August, 1914, it was too late to prevent the debacle that logically followed the fear, jealousy, mistrust and huge armaments of the preceding years, and in April, 1917, it was too late to prevent our being drawn into the insane conflict. It is time now to take a stand which will help us insure for ourselves and for other nations a policy looking toward peace rather than war.

Perhaps these suggestions might help:

First, let us broaden our concept of "national defense." Guns? Ships? Armament? Troops? These are factors in a *military* defense, which is only one factor in a true national defense. The first essential for the defense of a nation at all times against all enemies is intelligent, loyal citizens. Their youth must be guaranteed an education. They must be provided with a certain amount of economic security. They must have open channels of communication, such as railways, highways, telephones, radio and the press. They should be bulwarked by an efficient industrial system developing properly their natural resources.

Second, we must convince other nations that our sole aim in national defense is to defend our own shores—nothing more. We must prove that we have no designs upon other nations, now or in the future. Our military policy then would conform to our own needs for defense, without reference to military strength of other countries. Then the plea of our big armament men for a navy "second to none" would be indefensible. Such questions as "parity" of fighting strength could then be eliminated. We would go to disarmament conferences in the future pointing the way to the only effective basis for reduction in ships and implements of war.

* * *

Third, and in keeping with the policy just stated, we should combine our military agencies, the War Department and the Department of the Navy, together with a division for a unified air service, into one Military Department. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress by Mr. Gerald J. Boileau of Wisconsin (House Resolution 9134) which would accomplish this purpose. Reduction in the vast expenditures allotted the present military agencies could more easily follow such a reorganization, accompanied by a definite policy of nonaggression and use for defense only.

Fourth, why not a little money spent to *build peace?* Why not a modest appropriation for the Secretary of State, the executive department entrusted with the delicate problems of our foreign relations, to be used for definite programs of building international amity and good will? Are we to witness an enormous expansion of our army and navy without demanding a minute fraction of the vast amounts for military defense to be set aside to aid the forces at work for peace? At the nineteenth anniversary of our entry into the World War, are we still to cling to the outgrown, discredited theories of national security through superior fighting forces?

I voted against war because I felt there must be a better way. I would vote that way again.

Training for Statecraft

Promising College Youths Are Being Prepared for Government Careers Through a New System of Interneships in Washington, Working in Close Touch With High Officials

By Otis T. Wingo

Executive Secretary of the National Institute of Public Affairs

The National Institute of Public Affairs this week is holding in Washington an Institute of Government in which approximately sixty senior students from American colleges are observing the machinery of government. The accompanying article describes another and more thoroughgoing activity of this organization, namely, its interneship training program for prospective administrators in the civil service. It is the second in a group of articles appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section relative to the improvement of the United States Government service by the extension of civil service requirements.

Stewart Brothers

DISCUSSING THE VALUE OF SPECIAL TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., Educational Director of the National Institute of Public Affairs, Conferring With Miss Cary B. Baldwin, a Former Interne Now Engaged in Private Secretarial Work in Washington.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A national institution at Washington, to which young people might come for the study of the social sciences at the seat of the Federal Government, was urged by George Washington in his Farewell Address to Congress. Again in his will, the first President declared the need and benefits of such a center for firsthand interpretation of the new government by the nation's youth.

In bringing to Washington each year a considerable group of the nation's ablest college graduates for "interneship" experience as assistants to government administrators, the new National Institute of Public Affairs is endeavoring to fulfill that wish. It selects exceptional students who are training for public service and provides them a firsthand experience of government and political forces. Last year, two groups received experimental training on a three-months basis. For 1936-37 not more than 30 internes will be selected from applications which closed March 16.

The winners of these appointments will not only be obliged to prove themselves to be scholars of high attainment. In addition, and equally important, they must be natural leaders—leaders in the sense that they have proved themselves in college and university capable of hearty and intelligent co-operation with their fellows. As Frederick M. Davenport, chairman of the National Institute, would phrase it, "They must be the sort who can bring things to pass."

* * *

Let us follow the career of an interne in his practical training. I have in mind a young man who has actually been awarded an interneship. I shall, in my description, give him a pseudonym and shift the locale of his interneship to the office of a federal department head who is not, but corresponds in official rank to, his real government chief.

Rowland Miles, we shall say, makes his home with his parents in suburban Chicago. His father, a business man, has recently retired. Rowland attended a leading midwestern university, and did an excellent job in his studies. In addition, he was greatly respected as a man by faculty and student body alike.

In recognition of his record and promise, a large eastern university decided that Rowland ranked other candidates for a fellowship in graduate training for public service. He devoted his first year of graduate study to the social sciences, blending courses in economics, politics and administrative law to establish a background for his interest in the relationship between government and business. He then was nominated by his graduate school for an interneship training at Washington as his second year of work for the Ph. D. degree.

* * *

A movie scenario would probably picture Miles as going, immediately upon his arrival at Washington, to a thickly upholstered office in a marble building, to be greeted with open arms by a Cabinet officer. Fortunately, for the interne's sake, such is not the case. For a period of two weeks, each interne follows what we at the institute call an orientation program.

In this orientation period internes attend hearings and sessions of legislative bodies and investigating committees, of independent commissions such as the Federal Communications Commission of the Supreme Court and of bureaus such as the Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice.

In a series of meetings with institute staff members, internes are familiarized with the many and valuable informational facilities available in Washington. These include the United States Information Service, the Library of Congress, the hundreds of headquarters of economic and social organizations, and, finally, press corps.

There are two main purposes in this orientation program. One is to organize the "ways about town" for the economy of the interne's time and effort. Furthermore, misconceptions of various official practices, organizations and activities are corrected. The second important purpose of the orientation period is to afford ample opportunity for a careful determination of the proper post for each interne.

* * *

A thorough analysis of the interne's past interests and record is made by the staff. The interne's plans and hopes are considered. The objective is to provide, within the wishes and preferences of the interne, an opportunity that is not only consistent with his previous studies and interests, but is also related to his future activities.

We find that Miles's interest lies in the field of the relationship between government and industry. It is agreed by Miles and the staff that the proper post for his interneship is with the Secretary of Commerce.

The full record of Miles and the recommendations of the staff are laid before the Secretary. Upon his approval, Miles is sworn in on a dollar-a-year basis and he starts on a very busy nine-month program.

From 9 until 5 o'clock each weekday except Saturday, and from 9 until 1 o'clock on Saturday, he is on duty at the office of the Secretary of Commerce, serving the latter as a personal assistant. Every Tuesday evening he and all the other internes meet with a member of the institute's staff for a supervised discussion of current government problems and activities. On Thursdays, the internes again come together informally at the institution's library for round-table discussions with leading government officials. The guest official speaks for a quarter of an hour or so—off-the-record, and informally—about his own problems, duties and approaches to the particular sphere of public service with which his agency deals. Following this brief talk, give-and-take questioning of the official is carried on by the internes.

* * *

In addition to these two informal weekly meetings, graduate seminars, with academic credit in public administration and related subjects, are made available to the internes. Semiweekly reports on their activities are required of the internes. Fuller reports are filed every three months, and the final report, which may take the form of a dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Ph. D. degree, is submitted upon the conclusion of the nine-months program.

Often the query arises, "Why couldn't Miles and similar young men receive the institution's orientation, and then get a real job in the Government with the privilege of sitting in on the institution's group meetings and round-table discussions? Why should he prefer a $1200 or $1500 fellowship and an interneship, without definite promise of future employment, to a job in the Government paying $1800 or more and providing not only practical experience but also a fairly good promise for security of income?"

We can look at the case of Miles for a typical answer. Miles was offered not one but three jobs in the Government. Each of them would have paid him more than $2000. If he had taken any one of them, at the end of the year he would have had the option of returning to his graduate study with his fellowship.

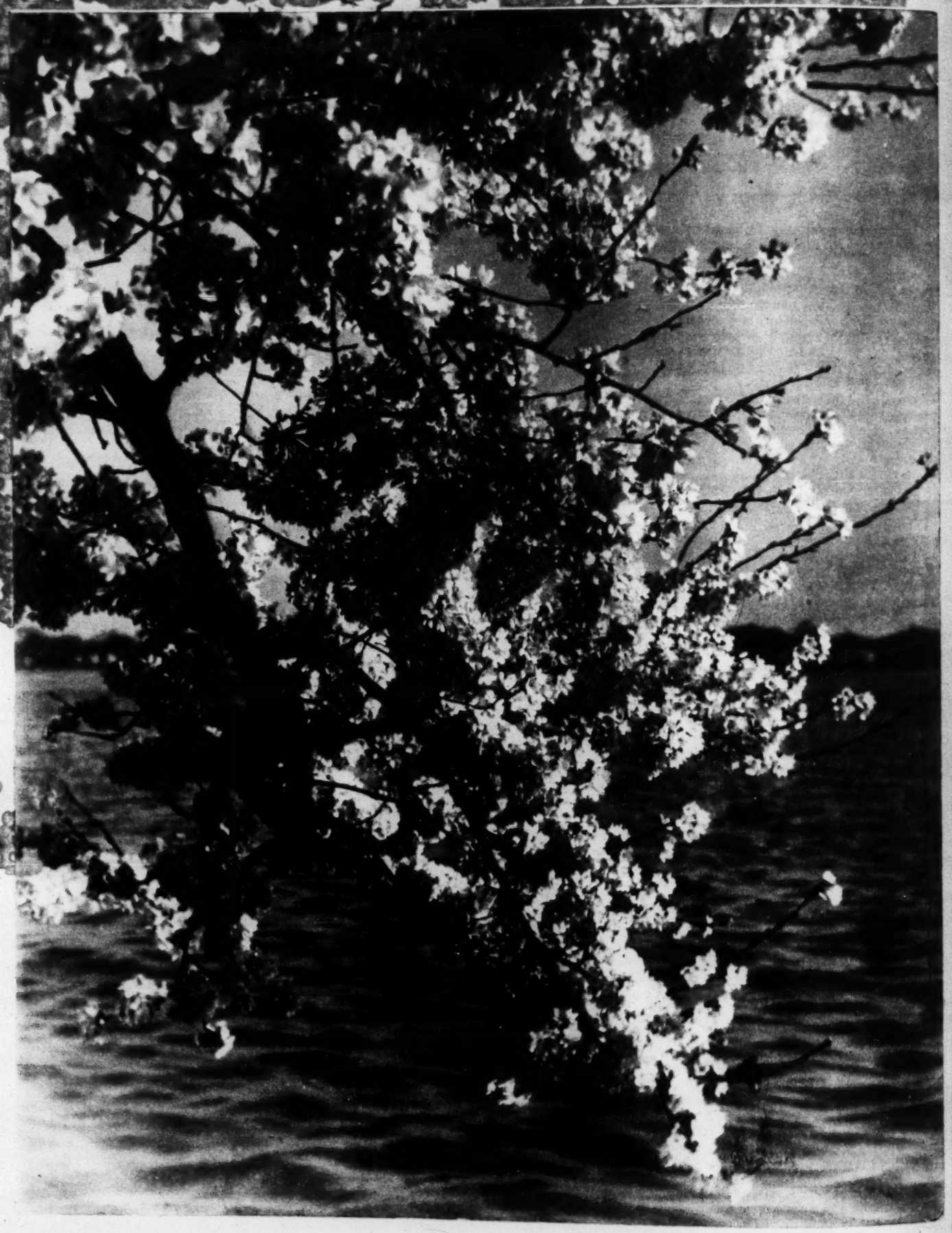
Nevertheless, Miles turned down the three offers and applied for an interneship with the national institute, because in not more than a handful of governmental positions that are open to young men could he obtain an experience comparable to an interneship at the side of a top administrator. The difference lies not only in the opportunity of an interne to witness his chief in action on really important matters—valuable instruction in itself. It is also found in the difference in scope of activities followed by the interne and by the young government clerk. The former's horizon is limited only by that of his chief. The latter's activities are almost inevitably (and for sound organizational reasons) restricted to but a small segment or single approach to the particular agency's work.

* * *

But, it may be protested, that perhaps disposes of the training value factor, but what of the future of the interne? The full and clinching reply is the great demand for *trained* young men for public activities. Already, by example, Miles has open to him three fine opportunities in the field of public administration, which he can accept upon completion of his training. And, furthermore, they are opportunities for which five years or more of ordinary clerkship experience would not properly fit him.

Interneship training for statecraft! Bridging the hiatus between academic theory and practical usefulness, the National Institute of Public Affairs will, we hope, bring together for our national benefit the vitality of trained men in public affairs and the interest of 1936 youth in public service.

Spring



Mexico in Transition

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By Paul Vanorden Shaw

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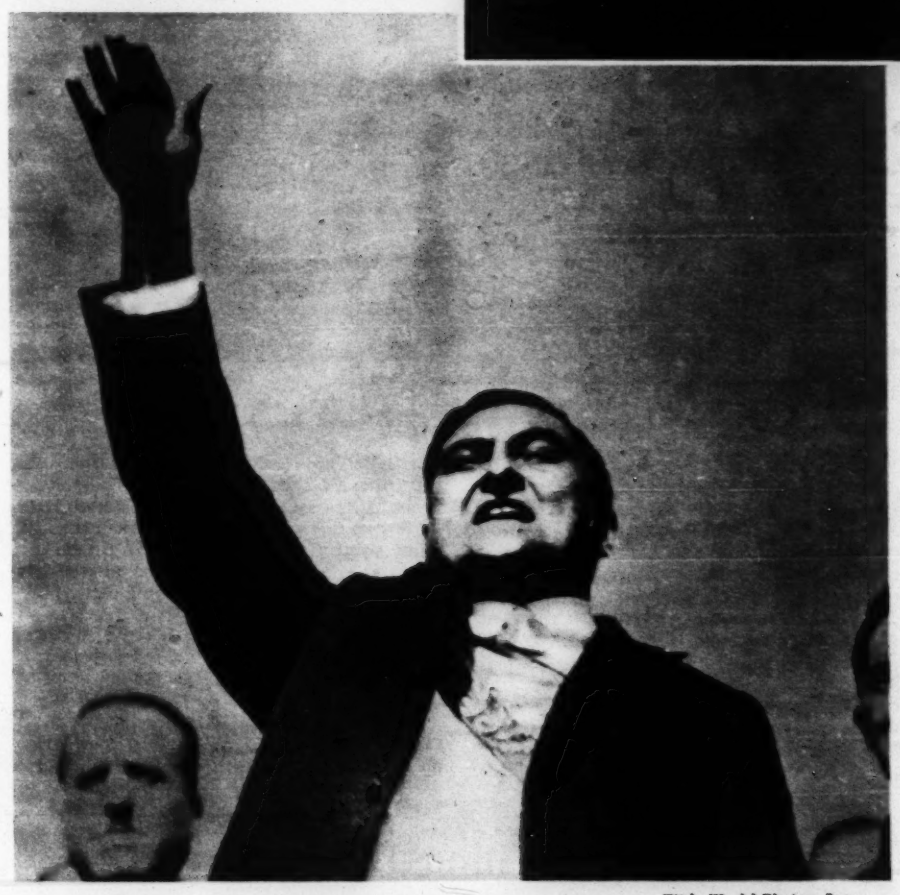

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Wide World Photos, Inc.

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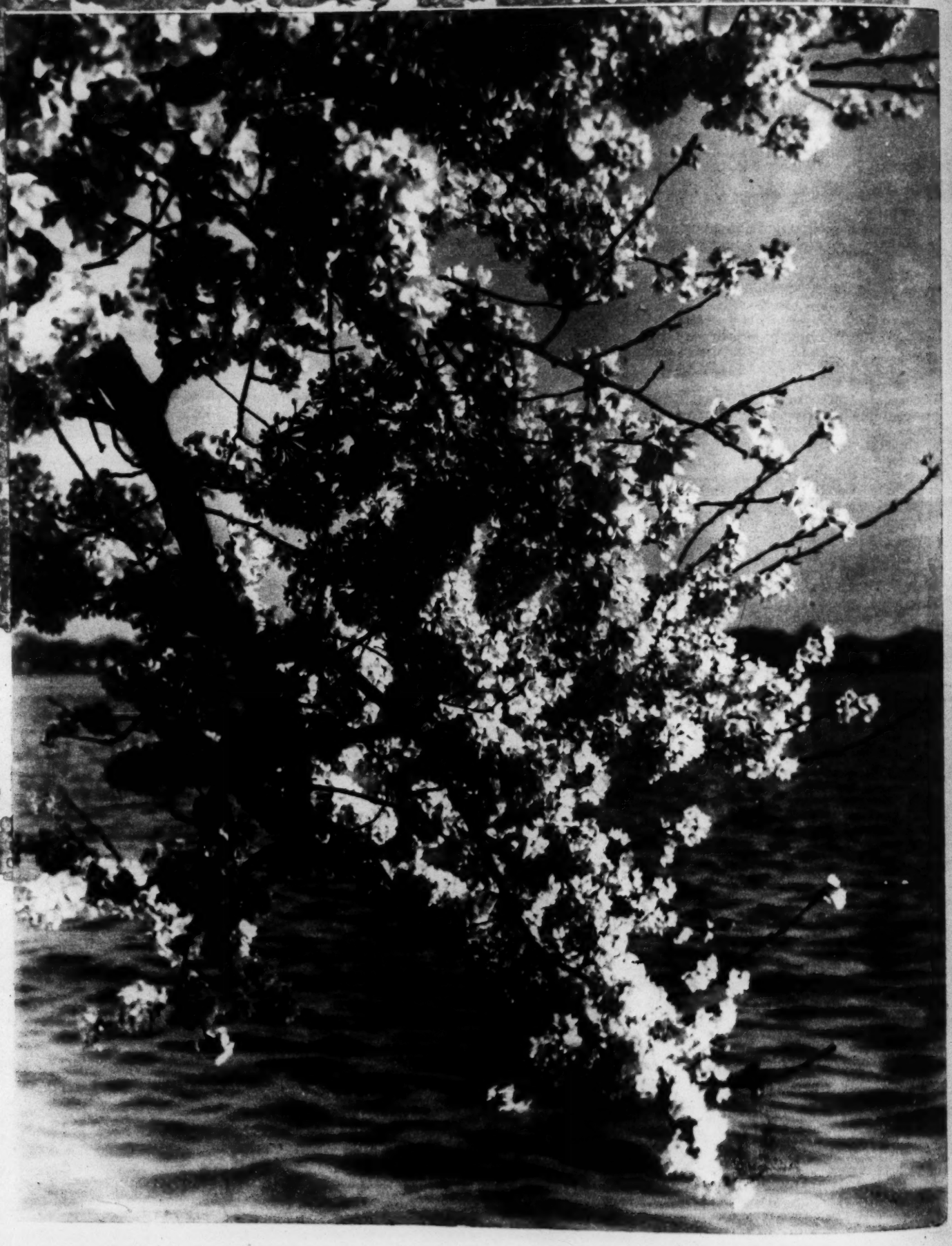

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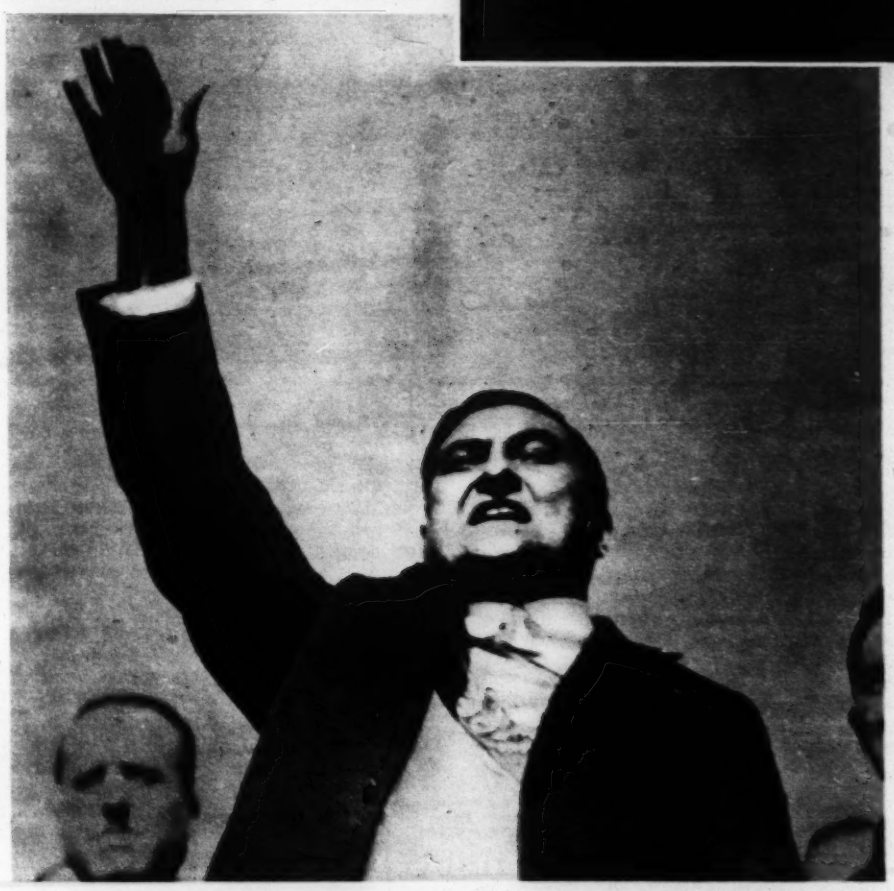

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(Continued on page 12)

Our Vanishing Families

Living Costs Are Such That the British Birth Rate Is Falling Off, and Will Probably Continue to Fall, Says a Woman Legislator, Unless Relief Is Forthcoming

By Eleanor F. Rathbone

Member of the British Parliament

IT HAS BECOME A commonplace to talk of "the paradox of poverty amid plenty." Everyone knows that productive capacity has increased so much owing to scientific improvements that industry and agriculture tend to "glut" the market with more commodities than can be sold, even at cutthroat prices.

Government is struggling to check this by high tariffs to reduce imports and by quotas to restrict the amounts produced at home. Hence coal remains undug and miners unemployed; fruit is left to rot upon the trees; fish are used for fertilizer or thrown back into the sea. On the other hand, there is still widespread poverty and large classes of the community suffer from an insufficiency of those very necessities whose output is being restricted.

To take a single example—the milk industry. To check a glut of liquid milk, elaborate arrangements have been devised which have resulted in raising its price and in causing large quantities of milk to be put into cans or turned into cheese—though canned goods and cheese could just as well be imported from abroad, while fresh milk must be produced on the spot.

Yet at the same time the consumption of fresh liquid milk is far below that which health experts think necessary. A social survey taken in Cardiff showed that 24 per cent of the children in the poorer areas were getting no fresh milk at all. Another survey in Scotland estimated that, in the homes of a thousand children selected at random from elementary schools, the consumption of milk per person was a trifle over a third of a pint per day. The mothers are often blamed for the neglect of milk and other foods. No doubt some mothers do spend their money unwisely. But, broadly speaking, the charge is unjust.

Some persons attribute this paradox of "poverty amid plenty" to the present abnormal unemployment and think that if this could be cured, all would be well. But here again the facts and figures are against them. No doubt at the present moment unemployment is the largest single cause of poverty. But there is still, as there has always been, a vast amount of poverty among men in regular employment at trade union wages.

* * *

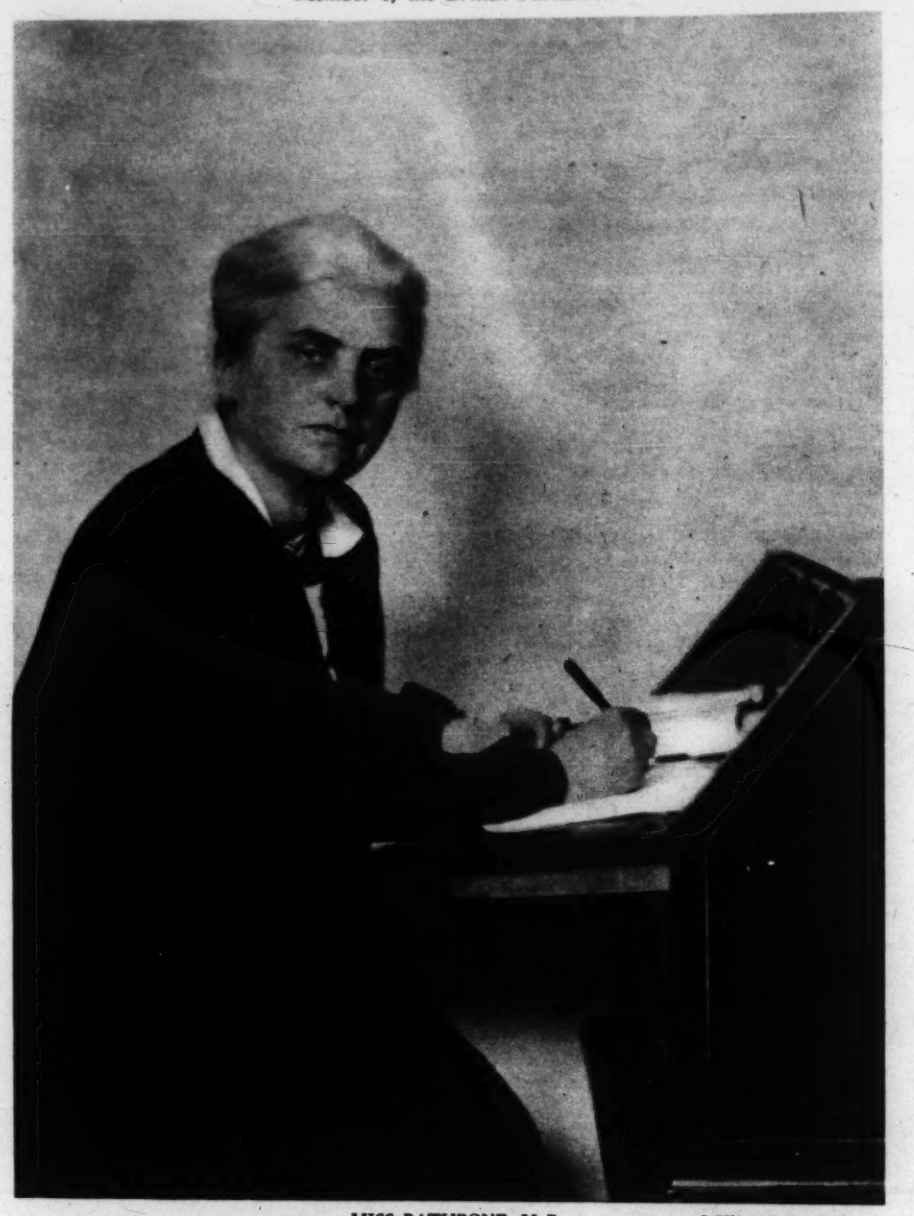
This fact was brought home recently to the Children's Minimum Committee, of which I am chairman, when we tried to induce the British Government to raise the scale of unemployment assistance to amounts which would be at least sufficient to provide families with the bare necessities of healthy subsistence, as calculated by scientific experts. We found that the chief argument brought against our proposal was that the scale we demanded would usually—in the case of men with several children—exceed the wages which they could earn at their normal occupations, when these occupations happened to be unskilled or poorly paid, as for example agricultural labor.

To some, again, the remedy seems simple: "If wages are inadequate," they say, "then wages should be raised. A man should be able to earn at least enough to be able to support himself and his family." But here we are up against the difficulty that families vary in size and children do not always remain dependent. Acute poverty, apart from unemployment, is chiefly found during the period of child dependency. The Mersey-side Social Survey, undertaken by the University of Liverpool, found that variations in the size of the family had far more to do with poverty than variations in the rate of wages. The families whose incomes were grossly insufficient for their needs and also the families living in insanitary conditions were mainly those where there were a number of young children to support.

What, then, is the remedy? To some extent the parents are finding it themselves. They are more and more rigidly restricting the size of their families. We are faced with a steadily falling birth rate. Some think this all to the good, because this country is overpopulated. But the process is going so far that it is beginning to alarm most thoughtful persons. Great Britain has already nearly the lowest birth rate in the civilized world. According to one calculation, if it continues to decline at the rate suggested by the experience of the last 10 years, in a century the population will have fallen to below 4,500,000, or about a tenth of the present number.

Is it really good for the world that the proportion of the white races to the colored and of the Anglo-Saxon race to all others should be a steadily diminishing proportion?

The remedy I suggest is that there should be direct provision for dependent children in the shape of family allowances, paid in cash to the mothers. An alternative method is to provide for the children in kind, through free school meals and a distribution of milk. But the difficulty of this latter method is that it does not cover needs other than food, such as clothing, coal, housing, etc. Nor is it easy to extend it to the children below or immediately above school age, nor to their mothers, who, according to recent inquiries, are the greatest sufferers from malnutrition.



MISS RATHBONE, M. P. © Elliott & Fry, Ltd.
Her Social Studies Have Contributed to British Jurisprudence.

Suppose the method of cash family allowances to be adopted, how should it be paid for? There are several possibilities. It might be met wholly by the state. Thus in New South Wales an allowance of 5 shillings weekly for each child except the first in families with less than a certain income is paid by the state, through a levy on employers amounting to 2 per cent of their wage bills.

Or it might be met, as in France and Belgium, through schemes varying in different localities and industries, under which employers are compelled to pay amounts, usually based on their wage bills, into an equalization fund out of which the allowances are paid, this being a device to prevent employers having any inducement to avoid taking on married men.

Or again, the cost might be met through contributory insurance and thus shared between the state, the employer and the worker; or alternatively between the state and the worker only. At least for Great Britain, this latter scheme seems to me the most practicable.

Whichever plan is adopted, any national system of family allowances should be supplemented by special schemes adapted to the needs of the professional and middle classes. These classes are in most countries restricting their birth rate even more drastically than those below them, with serious results to the quality of the population. Standards of life vary and when two people marry who have perhaps both been earners, they shrink from the prospect of bringing up a family on the income which the man has previously enjoyed for himself alone. They will not, they say, bring children into the world unless they see their way to maintaining them adequately. The state might be asked to make the same contribution toward these special schemes as it makes for the working-class child. The rest must come from the occupations benefited.

* * *

Incidentally, direct provision for children seems the only way of making possible "equal pay for equal work" as between men and women and so preventing the undercutting of men by women and also the unfair exclusion of women from the best-paid posts on the ground that "men have families to keep."

Space forbids me to develop this subject further. Those interested can obtain ample material for studying it from the Family Endowment Society, 116 Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1. I can only assure readers that the principle is being increasingly approved by thoughtful people in all lands; for example, in Great Britain by several leading economists and great employers, by a joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party, and by most of the large women's organizations.

In actual practice, allowances are paid for the children of ministers of religion in most of the nonconformist bodies, and in several Anglican dioceses and—most significant of all—for the children of the teaching staff of the London School of Economics, the only university body exclusively devoted to that science. The director of the school, Sir William Beveridge, has further declared that, in his view, family allowances are "the only means of preventing the passing of a large part of the next generation through a state of poverty which stunts their growth" and "the best step now possible to prevent avoidable poverty."

Britain's Falling Birth Rate

By E. C. Cotes

BRITAIN TODAY is faced with a new problem. Although that country at present is so overcrowded that 2,000,000 out of its 47,000,000 people are unable to find employment, nevertheless the number of its children has fallen off to such an extent since the war that social reformers see a time approaching when its fields may be untilled and its factories may be idle for lack of population.

This is not all. The children, besides having become scarce, are—it is held—not in all cases receiving enough good food to give them a fair start in life.

These facts are well established. An authoritative report issued last year by Mrs. Enid Charles of the London School of Economics, shows that in a hundred years, if the birth rate goes on decreasing as at present, Britain will contain only one tenth as many people as today.

An inquiry, conducted by two investigators appointed by the University of Wales in 1933-1934, into living conditions around Cardiff, showed that in the poorer districts of that area one child in four was getting no fresh milk at all.

The situation as a whole has been investigated by a group of experts presided over by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a Member of Parliament who has long represented a number of important English universities.

Miss Rathbone states her conclusions on this page. Most British Liberals and Labor representatives and a good many Conservatives hold very similar views.

Those who disagree with Miss Rathbone do so, generally, not because they dispute the premises on which she bases her arguments, but for the reason that they question the expediency of the remedies suggested.

AGE OF PLENTY

By Mary Burt Messer

THE DESTRUCTION of really needed commodities to keep prices up quite visibly turns the clock of civilization back to the Age of Scarcity. For this age our techniques have been devised, and in this age we are to a certain degree more at home. We do not know as yet how to operate in the Age of Plenty. Abundance embarrasses our traditional system and blinds our eyes. We resemble the boy Kaspar Hauser, who, taken out of the dungeon in which he had been long confined, suffered from the light, and was only happy in the darkness with his familiar crust.

And yet if we would examine the situation demanding the keeping up of prices (as attempted, for example, under the AAA in the United States), we might discover an alternative to methods conceived in terms of rescue but outraging common sense. As regards this matter of prices, the ratio to be maintained after all is the ratio between the amount of money available as purchasing power and the amount of commodities to be purchased.

Here are two "amounts" face to face. It has occurred to certain thinkers that the thing to do is deliberately to increase available money, instead of decreasing the mass of commodities which everyone needs. For money can be created as certainly as wheat and cotton can be grown. And it can be genuinely created: it is not a question of mere printing-press inflation, or the issuance of that deplorable paper currency which, having nothing behind it, is really no money at all. Neither is it a matter of loans, benevolent or otherwise, after the accepted bank tradition.

* * *

In short, the situation points to a more inspired and historically original use of the resource of credit. The conventional system of taxation is driven to the breaking point and at best it represents only a levy upon those who have, in the interest of those who have not. It is not a source of new money. It is simply redistribution, entered into on most conventional terms and without taking cognizance of new resources in finance, developments as characteristic of this machine age of ours as machinery itself. Why, after all, should we be imprisoned in this finiteness, at the very moment when material resources are superabundant?

Of late, through books, speeches, articles and experiments good and bad, the public has awakened from its apathy in the field of economics—an apathy which was not destroyed by the cataclysm of 1929 so long as there were public leaders to depend on and promises to be beguiled by. The citizen is now willing to do some attentive individual thinking along economic lines. He begins for the first time to grasp the theme of bank credit and to realize that the much-talked-of "dollar" is less important—many times less important—than the apparently informal checks that he himself writes and receives every day.

But how are these checks, these credit symbols, to be seen in relation to the great price problem? How may they be utilized in support of added crops; to sustain the theme of plenty, defending it against the techniques of scarcity which are still our mental habit?

* * *

The key to the answer is an understanding that the credit system does actually offer a way of making money, entirely apart from the metallic base—from gold and silver (except as a mode of measurement)—also apart from the variety of government pledges underlying currency as now conceived.

What is to be considered is the unofficial process by which property is being turned into money every day in a way that adds more real currency to the public stream. For money has already broken its tether in actual practice, so that our social task is simply to keep up with the logic of events.

There are two ways of turning property into money which are simple and familiar. If I have a marketable house and lot—(1) I may sell it. (2) I may mortgage it.

That is, I may sell the property outright to an individual purchaser, in which case the sum of money that becomes mine is simply diverted to me from the stream of currency already in existence. Or I may go to the bank (these days), and using my house and lot as "collateral," obtain an amount of money somewhat less than the value of my house and lot, but representing it, and immediately available as "credit." This credit is a promise of the bank to me, and this promise goes on record as a "deposit" to my account. As fast as I draw it out it becomes real currency. Although it is issued privately, each check-dollar is as good as a government dollar (in ordinary times),

and incidentally these check-dollars are many times as numerous as those bearing the government stamp.

This credit money which I may draw out in the form of checks is practically new money, created on the occasion for me. It did not exist before. It expands for a time the circulating medium. As the public has already learned, currency of this character may be issued by a bank up to about ten times the amount of its cash reserves, or its actual ability to pay cash to all depositors on demand at any given moment. But it will be quite evident that the bank can produce such money as this only when it is approached by someone with property which may be pledged directly or indirectly as "collateral" (or its equivalent). In this way the loan may be said to be "covered." But this word "covered" gives a false impression. What has happened is that the bank has issued money on the collateral as a base. This collateral or property is beneath the money in the most structural sense—not above it.

The particular idea to be grasped at this point is that the function of the bank is "monetizing." It takes my house and lot into its hands, so to speak—my heavy house and lot!—and turns it back to me in the form of light and fluid money. But this money is not mere paper, in a financial sense. It has something back of it. And this something back of it is essentially mine, not the bank's. It is precisely my house and lot. It is true that the bank has performed an act of alchemy which it was in a position to perform. But the act was that of a money-changer, not a money-maker.

What this new money has behind it, fundamentally, is a value brought to the bank and not taken from it. It is as if the owner of the house and lot in this instance

(Continued on page 14)

Saving the Keel of Naval Limitatio

Aggressive Nationalism Prevented Great Accomplishments at the London Naval Conference, but Strong Operates to Keep Tonnage Adjustments on the Ways and the Channel to International Negotia

By Joseph Harsch

HERE THE NATIONS SOUGHT NAVAL UNDERSTANDINGS — Wide World

Launching the London Naval Conference in the Famed Locarno Room of the British Foreign Office, With Delegates From Five Major Powers Represented. In the Foreground, Back to Camera, Is Norman H. Davis, Ambassador at Large and Chief Delegate From the United States. Premier Baldwin, Who Opened the Session, at Left of the Center.

EARLY IN 1922 the delegates at the Washington Naval Conference put their names to a great document sending scores of battleships to the scrap heap, chaining the great naval powers within the rigid 5-5-3 ratio, halting the competitive fortification of naval bases, and establishing a new and promising political settlement of the Far East. The occasion was widely hailed as the dawn of a new era.

Almost unnoticed, the delegates at another naval conference in London have just concluded a more modest document based on a frank recognition of the fact that rigid naval limitation cannot survive in a world seething with nationalistic discontent and jealousy. Instead of keeping the navies chained, it recognizes that the bonds are now broken. Its major effort is to keep intact for some future day the conception of agreement and the habit of consultation among the naval powers.

By contrast with the dramatic success of the Washington Conference, the meager results of this latest conference constitute a backward step. The first great naval treaty gave the world nearly 15 years of freedom from the danger of a naval race, provided an element of stability in international relations, and saved millions for the taxpayers.

The new covenant—drafted to replace the Washington Five-Power Pact when it expires on Dec. 31 of this year—provides in sorry contrast a few formulas for channeling naval construction into established types and sizes of ships (qualitative limitation); and provisions for advance notification of new construction and full exchange of information as to what each nation intends to build.

The total amount which any nation may build is left to the individual discretion and financial resources of the nations. It offers nothing to prevent a new naval race similar to the one which aggravated Anglo-German relations previous to 1914 and thereby contributed to the outbreak of the World War.

The nations are free to build to any limit.

Navies are released from their 15-year straitjacket.

Even the few rules of the road set up in the new pact may be nullified before they take effect by a general rush for its numerous "escape clauses."

But to judge the new pact in terms of the old is not a fair basis for comparison. The Washington Treaty was conceived and executed in a period of postwar desperation when nationalistic fervor had reached a low ebb and the people of every nation were demanding some guaranty against a repetition of the horrors they had just been through. Its success was aided by the fact that the United States, relatively unscathed by the war, rich and powerful as it had never been before, had on the ways at the time the conference began seven superbattleships and six great battle cruisers, all larger and more powerful than any other warships afloat.

The offer to scrap these ships, which even England was not then in a position to duplicate, was an inducement which the others could not ignore. Perhaps most important of all, the great powers were either satisfied with their relative positions or impotent to change them.

When the latest naval conference assembled in the Locarno room of the Foreign Office in London last December every one of these basic conditions which made the Washington Treaty possible had been reversed. The world was aflame with intense and dissatisfied nationalism. The political equilibrium on which any form of arms limitation must be based to succeed was being challenged in every quarter of the globe. Finally, no one power possessed a navy sufficiently superior to constitute a bargaining weapon for disarmament.

* * *

The relative failure of the conference does not, however, indicate a breakdown of diplomacy. It is the result of world political conditions. There was no political stability when the delegates met in London and therefore no foundation on which they could build a major arms agreement.

The comparative results, if they prove anything, prove that disarmament alone is not a means to international peace and stability, but must be achieved as a product of peace, justice and content.

The delegates fully appreciated the problems facing them when they met in London in December and made no attempt to achieve the humanly impossible. What they did attempt was to save the framework of the structure of naval limitation. An international organization—almost a fraternity of the naval powers—was established by the Washington Treaty. The object was to preserve this conception of a community of interest and the habit of consultation.

Estimated from this more objective point of view, the London Conference has been a distinct success. True, Japan resigned from the fraternity. But the United States, England, France and Italy have drafted a pact which keeps the organization alive. And there is reason to expect that both Germany and Russia will become at least associate, if not full-fledged, members before the year is out.

It required four months of unusual diplomatic patience and diligence to produce what little was achieved. Progress of the conference during this period is divisible into three distinct phases—each marked by a background political problem involving first, Japan, then France and, finally, Italy.

The Japanese phase resulted from a sense of imposed inferiority under the 5-5-3 ratio. For domestic reasons this believed limitation of Japan's sovereignty was denounced in December of 1934. But freedom from the ratios was not enough for Japan. The naval superiority of the United States which the ratios symbolized remained both to gall Japanese national pride and, more cogently, to constitute a constant challenge to Japanese supremacy in the Far East—a supremacy which is now the keystone of Japanese foreign policy.

Japan's delegation, therefore, came to the conference in London in the hope of obtaining, not freedom from the ratios—which had already been gained—but a new restriction on the American navy which would force it down to a level with the Japanese.

* * *

The demand for a common upper limit was not in order that Japan might build up to the American navy, but that the American navy might be reduced to the Japanese level. So vital did the Japanese delegates consider this objective that they served notice in advance they would agree to nothing unless a "common upper limit" at a figure lower than existing American naval strength be first agreed upon.

Obviously, the United States would not consider any such limitation. For over a month the conference maneuvered to evade this Japanese barrier to progressive work on other phases. Meanwhile, the Japanese delegation sought to isolate the United States by tempting England with an offer of a higher ratio if the British delegation would join in seeking to bind the United States to a common limit with Japan. But England rejected the sug-

ANOTHER WAR DOG FOR JAPAN — Wide World

Nursing a Sense of Inferiority and Determined to Assert Superiority in the Far East, Japan Withdraws From the Conference as Other Nations Strive to Retain a Basis for Eventual Naval Agreements. . . . Warships Like the Murasame, Launched Last Year, Typify Her Present Program.

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gestion, preferring co-operation with the United States on naval matters.

Withdrawal of Japan from the conference then became inevitable, but was delayed for over a week when the Japanese delegation discovered to its surprise that the other powers intended to carry on without them. They had not calculated on this, but finally withdrew nevertheless.

The French phase followed directly when England moved to repair the loss of Japan by an invitation to Germany and Russia to join the conference. France refused either to sit around a naval conference table or to sign a naval agreement with Germany on the ground that it would constitute a recognition of the German violations of the armaments restrictions imposed upon her by the Versailles Treaty.

She struck at the proposal indirectly by objecting to the American demand for a 35,000-ton upper limit on battleships—a move which created an absolute impasse, since the American commitment to the big battleship was well known in advance. England finally compromised the issue by arranging to conclude a separate but identic pact with Germany. French objections to the high battleship limit promptly evaporated.

* * *

Shortly after the French problem was solved, Italy decided to use the naval conference in its fight against the League sanctions and announced it could sign no naval agreement so long as sanctions remained in effect. This difficulty was surmounted only by the decision of England, the United States and France to complete the treaty anyway, but leave it open for adherence by Italy later, on the assumption that before the present treaty expires on Dec. 31 the League's difficulties with Italy over Ethiopia will have ended. It is also open to adherence by Russia.

The pact as finally concluded contains two features of particular value. The first provides for exchange of information and advance notification of new construction. The second is the establishment of a "nonconstruction" zone between 10,000 tons and 17,500 tons within which none of the signatories will build new ships.

The exchange of information and advance notice sections constitute the one portion of the pact which is more extensive than a similar provision in the expiring treaty. Here at least there has been an actual relative gain over the old.

Under the new provision each signatory agrees to announce within the first four months of any year its entire building program for that year.

Further, the laying down of any keel must be announced four months in advance.

At the time of this first announcement, and when the keel is actually laid and [illegible] the ship is launched, information in great detail is required.

This will include not only dimensions of the ship and the caliber of the largest gun, as required under the Washington Treaty, but also the amount and disposition of armor, the numbers of all guns carried with their calibers, and full details regarding other offensive or defensive equipment, such as aircraft-carrying facilities.

The information exchanged under this provision will be available only to other signatories. Thus Japan, by refusing to sign the pact, shuts herself out of a general pool of information enjoyed by the others.

Merit of the device is that it eliminates the element of uncertainty in naval competition and makes it possible to predicate a building program on known instead of rumored or imagined factors. Such a system is of particular value to the parliamentary nations such as the United States, England and France, who are unable to conceal naval construction as can the dictatorships in which the legislatures possess no sovereign right to pass on expenditures.

The second most significant feature is the nonconstruction zone. Its effect is to channel new construction into recognized types of ships and prevent the development of new classifications which would aggravate any naval race and add enormously to the cost of maintaining a modern navy. One danger the conferees had in mind in drafting this section was that Germany might build a new kind of "pocket battleship" of about 15,000 tons, fitted with 12-inch guns. Such ships theoretically would be superior to all cruisers now in existence and might make the great cruiser fleets of England and the United States obsolete overnight.

While the other qualitative features of the pact will tend to minimize the cost of naval competition by keeping new construction within certain bounds, the actual limitation value is more apparent than real. This is particularly true of the limit of 14-inch guns for battleships.

As originally drafted by the British, it would have been binding until and unless a nonsignatory power built larger guns. So stated, the provision would have effectively established a new and lower limit on big guns, provided experts on Japanese affairs are correct in assuming that Japan would have disliked taking the initiative in breaking down an important element of the treaty.

But the American delegates insisted that, so worded, it left them exposed to the danger of Japanese construction of battleships designed to carry 16-inch guns after American battleships designed to carry only 14-inch guns had been started. This they considered serious, since a battleship must be designed, from keel up, in accordance with the type of guns it is to carry.

Accordingly, at American insistence, the section was redrafted to take effect only provided all major naval powers affirmatively agreed to abide by it. It is considered unlikely in informed quarters that Japan will take the affirmative action necessary to make the 14-inch limitation effective. The effect of the provision thus worded is to continue the 16-inch limit, with a possibility of its reduction to 14 inches at some future date.

The success of American naval policy in this instance was accompanied by even more complete success in regard to the size of battleships themselves. Whereas the other delegations were willing to approve a limit of as low as 26,500 tons, the Americans held out for bigness in conformity with fundamentals of American naval policy dating back to the time of wooden-hulled sailing men-of-war.

* * *

From the beginning, the American navy has put its trust in the doctrine of bigger guns and heavier ships and holds to this policy today more tenaciously than ever because its bases in the Pacific are so few and far between.

On the size of battleships they won completely in the 35,000-ton limit. On the guns for battleships they won a provision so worded as probably to be meaningless, but which, if not, guarantees complete protection against Japan.

The five-year building holiday in big cruisers is the most spectacular feature of the pact, but one of the least significant. The 10,000-ton "treaty" cruiser which it bans is a naval phenomenon beloved almost exclusively in the United States. English naval experts term them "monstrosities" and the tendency in all navies but the American is to turn toward smaller, faster cruisers.

New British naval plans call for the [illegible] type designed to patrol extended sea lanes. Italy is concentrating on superspeed in ships of about 6000 tons. France is specializing on oversize, fast destroyers. Japan is reported interested almost exclusively in submarines, destroyers and light cruisers.

* * *

Hence the holiday is an apparent concession only on the part of the United States. And even there it is a specious concession since the American navy now possesses or has under construction all the big cruisers it wants for more than five years. Of 15 in commission, the oldest was completed in 1929 and 10 more are building. Plans for a balanced fleet require emphasis for some years to come on new destroyers, auxiliaries and battleships, in all of which categories the navy considers itself deficient. By the time it wants new big cruisers the holiday will have expired.

Both the 23,000-ton limit on aircraft carriers, and the 2000-ton limit on submarines are analogous. No naval power is now planning or building ships in either category larger than the proposed limits.

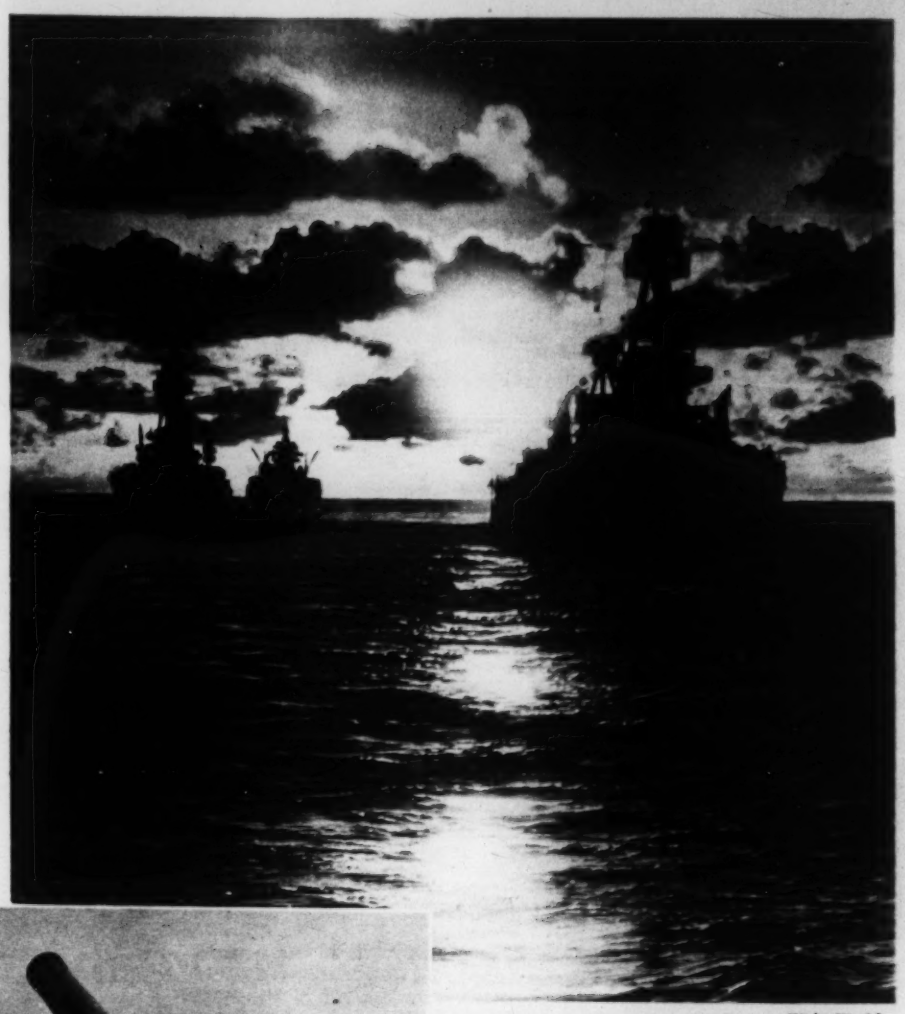
In both categories experience with larger sizes has proved them unsatisfactory. In aircraft carriers the Lexington and Saratoga, of 33,000 tons each, are considered too expensive and too vulnerable. The United States is now building three new carriers of which two are 20,000 tons and the third only 14,500 tons. In submarines, the United States has six, England one and France one of over 2000 tons. But of the scores now building in all parts of the world all are under the new limit. In both categories, therefore, the [illegible] limits merely represent the result of naval experience, not a concession on the part of anyone.

* * *

Add up, then, the profit and loss account of the conference. From the several nationalistic points of view it was satisfactory. Japan alone failed to get what it wanted, a restriction on the size of the American navy. Those who served at London fared better. Both British and American navies obtained release from treaty provisions at which the naval experts of both had chafed. Italy had the satisfaction of finding in the conference a temporary device for resisting League sanctions. France gained notably in securing recognition in an international treaty of her doctrine of arms limitation by advance notice.

From the point of view of arms reduction it was, of course, a failure. The navies of the world are free, and already demanding more ships. They are to have them: probably in some cases to the limit of the taxpayers' ability to provide. But they must at least do their building in orderly fashion and, among members of the Naval Conference group, must do their building in the open.

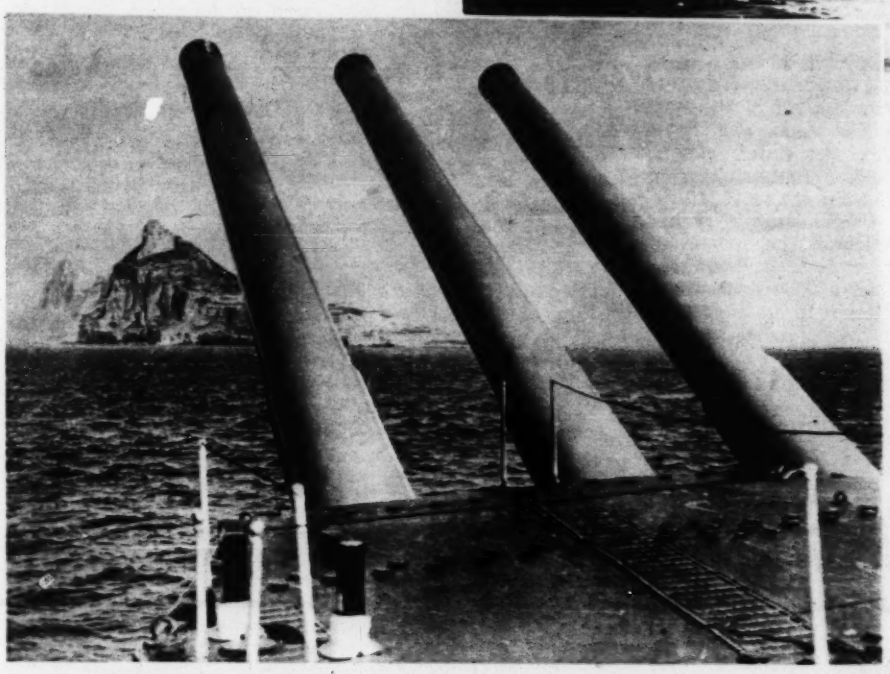
There is one signal diplomatic achievement to set against this record. The conception of a naval agreement is preserved and the skeleton of a system retained, even at a time of extreme world unrest. Also, there is the very much improved exchange of information feature of the pact, which now becomes the cornerstone of the system in place of the abandoned ratios. We shall see whether this may not after all prove a more effective method for alleviating the dangers of naval competition than the discarded ratios.



Wide World

GUARDIANS OF THE SEAS

Above: Three of the United States Pacific Fleet Riding Out of the Sunset Along the California Coast. Left: H. M. S. Nelson, Flagship of the the British Home Fleet, Standing Off Gibraltar. The Nelson's Displacement Is 33,500 Tons and She Carries Nine 16-Inch Guns.



Among the New Books

New in the Old Way

Fear Is the Thorn, by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $1.35.

ONE IS APT TO approach a book of poems by the author of a best seller with some trepidation. Usually with good cause. Happily, in the present case such fears are unfounded. It is refreshing to find a book of verse so free from mannerisms and personal vanities as is "Fear Is the Thorn." These poems are extremely varied in subject matter, taking one from the Maine coast to the brownstone fronts of New York. The poet is equally successful in both fields.

There is no straining after bizarre effects or preoccupation with poetic gymnastics. Miss Field has evidently learned the lesson Mr. Frost has preached tirelessly for so many years. She succeeds in being new in the old way. And yet one feels with this poet something more fundamental than a lesson well learned. One senses through these singing lines the result of a rich and varied experience coupled with an abiding faith. Miss Field's devotion to nature is deep and personal as is evidenced in the poem, "Foolscap":

If I could say how needles shine
On spruce boughs in October sun;
Or spin one rhyme as sure and fine
As that frail spider-web is spun;
If these dull words which now I write
Could smell as ripening apples do;
Or any thought of mine have flight
Swift as wild geese that take the blue
And windy skies; if only once
I might wear real, not borrowed red;
I might put off this badge of dunce,
This peak of foolscap from my head.

The last section of the book is devoted to a long narrative poem entitled "The Ballad of the Seal Woman." Its basis lies in a legend from the Celtic of the Hebrides. Miss Field has changed the locale to the coast of Maine, adding a tragic ending of her own invention. The poem is beautifully conceived and dramatically cumulative in its tonal effect. Although in no sense derivative, it ranks with Millay's "The Harp-Weaver."

It is impossible to read "Fear Is the Thorn" without being moved—both to joy and to grief. Miss Field's joy is white and winging and her grief is a deep and dignified acknowledgment. Here, then, is a brave and wise book that no one having the slightest interest in poetry can afford to miss.

J. R.

RACHEL FIELD

A Poet Writes a Novel

The Green Child, by Herbert Read. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

PROFESSOR READ has made a reputation in England as an art critic and writer on aesthetics. He is also well known as a poet. It is a matter of interest that he has now published his first novel, for those who know him will be sure that here is no deterioration into a commercial venture.

Nor is the novel likely to succeed commercially. It is discontinuous. It falls into three parts, different in kind, and related only by the grave, sculptured form of the style in which they are conveyed. It is not enough for Professor Read to prepare us for this tripartite experiment by calling the book "a romance." A romance, indeed, should be even more singular than a novel, for its characterization must be elementary and its narrative simple. "The Green Child," however, is a complicated structure whose three parts emanate respectively from the poet, the Utopian and the philosopher.

The poet is the most successful, and this is because the poet in Professor Read is likely to be in the ascendency now that it has fully found a voice. Here, in the first part of the book, it has created a pure myth, a legend, that is likely to last along with Hudson's "Green Mansions" as one of the most faery contributions to English literature. Every idea is projected by means of incident, image and scene. Nothing is talked about; all is created. The reader is transported by the compulsion of the poet's vision to a village in the Yorkshire moors.

* * *

The picture has a double focus, for it is shown through the eyes of a man who is returning after an absence of 30 years. He sees it as it is, and also as it was in his youth. There is a subtle difference. The local river has changed its course. It now flows in the opposite direction! The traveler tries to explore this difference, and meets with a most astonishing adventure, which introduces him to a creature half-human, the Green Child, who leads him back to her original country, not unlike that invented by Mr. O'Neill in his "Land Under England."

The crepuscular culture of this underground world is a gentle one, and the author devotes the third part of his book to a description of its mathematical conceptions of the perfect life. These people strive toward immobility. Their idea of evil vagueness and softness; their idea of good, solidity and crystalline form. This ingenious myth is a rather patent allegory of Professor Read's theory of aesthetics, but it is expressed with admirable lucidity.

Between the fine first part and the imperfect third part is interposed an account by the returned wanderer in which he tells the Green Child of his adventures in South America, where he has spent 25 years as the dictator of a small Spanish republic, organizing there a benevolent community reminiscent of Thomas More's dream.

* * *

Here again the story is absolute in its objective statement. The spell is so complete that the reader is hardly aware that he is being given a lecture on public administration. The overthrow of the previous tyrant, the campaign against a brigand army, the dictator's final self-release from his post, are told as directly as Swift narrates the adventures of Gulliver. Indeed, Professor Read's method owes not a little to that exemplary master, and somewhat also to Defoe. But he has in addition his own quality, an overture of simple dignity, a purity of spirit, which I see emerging more and more dominantly in his work. That distinction marks all three of the parts in this book. It is hard to define. Perhaps Professor Read defines it himself in one of his lively phrases. "Courage is the ability to act as if death were a fantasy." In that conviction he writes, perfectly poised, quiet but authoritative.

RICHARD CHURCH

Aspects of Rural England

The English Country House, by Ralph Dutton. With a Foreword by Osbert Sitwell. New York: Scribner. $2.75.

The Soul of England. New York: Scribner. $2.

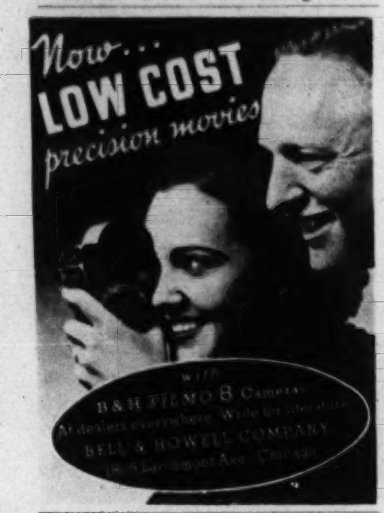
IF ANY ENCHANTMENT were needed further to enslave the host of persons who love England, these two recent additions to The English Countryside Series would suffice. Let them hasten to the steamship booking offices, for there is no time to be lost. Mr. Sitwell has wisely and sadly expressed for all the others his gratification that permanent record is here made of many an exquisite and stately country house which, all too likely, will not survive another 50 years. For England is dealing ruthlessly with certain of her ancient and formerly treasured landmarks.

These two new volumes dilate deliciously upon the most lovely aspects of rural England. To "The Soul of England," a number of writers have contributed their brief papers upon the landscape, the farm, the village, the country house and town and church and inn; together such men as Adrian Bell, George A. Birmingham, Edmund Blunden, Ivor Brown and others make up what the publishers style "an illustrated survey of the works of man in the English country."

"The English Country House," too, is an intense joy. It must be true, as Mr. Sitwell points out, that Mr. Dutton is the perfect guide. At least he knows the less familiar of the great country houses and, in describing them inside and out, he has the faculty of bringing them alive. We see the men and women of Tudor times sweeping down the gorgeously carved staircase of, say, Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire; we watch the courtly Disraeli moving about his early Victorian drawing-room at Hughenden, in Buckinghamshire; we all but smell the hot fragrance of the box in the gardens before Blickling Hall, Norfolk.

These lavish illustrations are sheer joy, yet it would be a mistake to regard such volumes as mere picture-books. They are an invaluable aid and a solace.

M. W.



Do You Make these Mistakes in ENGLISH?

SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say, "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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Beaumarchais—the Life of Figaro

Beaumarchais, by Paul Frischauer, London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 21s. New York: Viking. $3.50.

SAINTE-BEUVE SAID that the whole truth would never be known about the author of "Figaro" and "Le Barbier de Seville." Biographers have felt the same about Sheridan. Elusiveness is the essence of these versatile figures who buzz from intrigue to intrigue, who dazzle by their wit, their impertinence and their perpetual resource. But as actors and actresses, who on the stage are able to display every twist of character and pulse of feeling and can rouse the deepest emotions in their audience, may seem dull and hollow in their private lives, so the mysteriousness of the versatile character is probably illusory. The awful secret of the life of a Beaumarchais may be that there is no secret.

But if the whole of Beaumarchais's life is on the surface, what a surface it is! Well aware that he was phenomenal and exploiting this to the utmost of his histrionic gift, Beaumarchais wrote: "What was I really?"—watchmaker, inventor, author, speculator, shipowner and publisher, adviser and antagonist to the monarchy, contractor to the terrorists and their prisoner, accused and judge, unfaithful lover and monogamous husband! He added, "I was only myself."

He could say, with some justice, that in his struggle against the accident of birth which had made him a humble watchmaker and in his rise through class barriers to the intimacy and wealth of the court of Louis XV, his career was prophetic of the revolution and that he played his part in bringing it about. The court applauded "Figaro," and Figaro, in his victory over his master, was Beaumarchais. He was contemptuous of the court he had fought to enter; his success proved that the rights of birth were mythical; yet he was also fascinated and he delighted to think that a mere bourgeois with brains could outwit and charm the powerful and make them further his ambitions.

The best compliment one can pay to the memory of Beaumarchais, and to the work of his biographer, is that his life is as exciting and fascinating to read as the two plays are. Mr. Frischauer has described the incredible comedy of his career with great skill and sympathy. The attraction of Beaumarchais is that he achieved his ambitions not only by the wit and prescience of the born adventurer, but by hard work and sound sense. In commerce he was ahead of his times.

And then one is never quite sure of his motives. For while, just before the outbreak of war between England and the American colonies, he was doing his best in London to drive the English to war, because otherwise his speculations with the colonists would have come to nothing, he was also imbued with revolutionary sympathies and he was one of the minority in Europe who understood the importance of the New World. The French neglect of their possession had always angered him. The pure adventurer has often a clearer sense of political and economic values than the staider man.

Beaumarchais sympathized with the justice of the American cause, but he felt that justice without money was useless. When, as a young man apparently doomed for life to watchmaking, he felt the craving to be in the great world, Beaumarchais had quickly seen that money was essential. He had what not every ambitious dreamer has who is convinced of his own transcendant merit—a realistic view of the world he lived in. One would frown at the calculator and schemer if he were not also a man of spirit, a superb actor and — odd ingredient—a patient craftsman. Mr. Frischauer says justly that his plays were as patiently and intricately put together as his watches. Beaumarchais's management of the banker Duverney, who gave him at last all the money he wanted as a reward for his services, was masterly. It showed the art of a really superior wit combined with engaging charm and candor.

His adventures never ceased. Even in age, cold-shouldered by the revolutionaries, because of his wealth, his scheming and charming went on. The explanation of his decline, says Mr. Frischauer, was simple — the century of women's rule of France had gone; there was now an age of men. There were no Pompadours to scheme with a Duverney, there was no Dubarry to be profitably rescued from blackmailers. Even the mockery of Figaro — "Je me moque de tout le monde, de peur d'en pleurer"—meant nothing to the emancipated Figaros whose prototype Beaumarchais had been.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Jacksonian Jurist

Roger B. Taney, Jacksonian Jurist, by Charles W. Smith Jr. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $3.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY (he pronounced it Tawney) is usually remembered as a chief justice who "set property rights above human rights" and suffered the roughest reversal in American judicial history—the Civil War. He should be remembered for his courage and his devotion to a government of law. For Taney in the Dred Scott decision thought he was preserving the Constitution and the Union. He felt that if the people wanted, because of changed conditions and new attitudes toward slavery, to deny it the Constitution's "protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government," they should do so by constitutional amendment.

In declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, he was taking very much the position the Supreme Court takes today when it says the Constitution as it stands does not permit the NRA, the AAA or prohibition of child labor. Yet of this decision the New York Tribune said that it was "entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of those congregated in any Washington bar-room." Indeed the storm of popular protest—in the North—was so bitter and enduring that Taney's long and able service in reconciling freedom with authority under the Constitution has been little understood. A better appreciation is now rendered easy in "Roger B. Taney: Jacksonian Jurist."

This book is more a biography of the Constitution between 1837 and the Civil War than of the man Taney. And even conflicts in the character and philosophy of this Federalist turned Jacksonian had their counterparts in constitutional issues not yet resolved. How reconcile the conflict between authority and freedom? Mr. Smith says that in the Charles River Bridge decision, Taney's theory was that "the corporation existed to serve the people, and not the Government to serve the corporation." There were in his view no rights outside the authority of the constitutional sovereign. How could a lover of liberty entrust such power to the state? The answer, according to the author, lies in Taney's deep-rooted democracy, "his conviction that the will of the people as constitutionally expressed would not endanger the individual's welfare but rather conserve it."

He thought the individual's freedom would be conserved by government as against the growing tyranny of large economic groups. A description of the times has a familiarly modern ring:

New inventions were revolutionizing methods of production. Production in large, corporation-owned factories where there was no direct contact between owners and workers led to many evils. The labor of women and children, long hours and low wages, bad living conditions—these were some of the evils which had appeared. Under such conditions, weakening government to safeguard liberty might mean freedom chiefly for the strong to oppress the weak. The problem then was very much like the problem of today as stated by Governor Landon a few days ago: "The road our people wish to follow avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand and on the other avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship."

Taney's recipe was not less power for the state but more democratic control—under the Constitution. It is a difficult rule, but for those who want neither economic anarchy nor political dictatorship it appears to offer the most hopeful course.

D. M. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

Travel and Exploration

Puritans in the South Seas, by Louis B. Wright and Mary Isabel Fry (Holt, $3). Missionaries in Polynesia.

Deep Seas and Lonely Shores, by W. Lavallian Puxley (Dutton, $2.50). Tales of wanderings in European, Australian, African and Central American waters.

Men in Sun Helmets, by Vic Hurley (Dutton, $2.50). A white man in the remote Philippines. Brutally "realistic."

First Over Everest, by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes and Staff (McBride, $1). Popular reprint of an eventful story of daring.

Kapoot, by Carveth Wells (McBride, $1). Cheaper edition of an impressionist's view of Soviet Russia.

The Soul of England (Scribners, $2). Eight well-known writers contribute papers on different aspects of this illustrated survey of the works of man in the English country.

Belles Lettres

The Great Tradition, by Granville Hicks (Macmillan, $2). A new edition of this study of American literature from the Marxist viewpoint, with a new preface by the author and a new chapter dealing with recent trends in the literature of the Left.

The Letters of John Keats, edited by Maurice Buxton Forman (Oxford, $5). A second edition, with revisions and additional letters.

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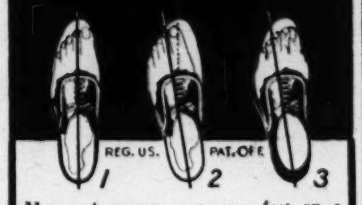

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. . Mexico in Transition

(Continued from Page 5)

to a dimly lighted hall, where a number of Indians were talking and apparently preparing for a meeting of some sort. Don Emiliano greeted the leader by name and shook hands with all the others. They responded with a sense of equality and there was no sign that they felt that they were in the presence of Mexico's former President and present leader of the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*.

This scene could not have been staged for my benefit. Once we had stopped, however, the Indians insisted that Portes Gil go over to the weekly *asamblea* where the *campesinos* were assembled to discuss the serious and weighty problems of their little community.

Portes Gil seemed thrilled at this chance for me to see some of the things about which he had been talking so earnestly in that long, cold ride over Mexican mountains. His enthusiasm was contagious and even his friends, the other companions of this memorable ride, welcomed the opportunity of seeing for the *n*th time the revolution in action. Here was a positive, objective, concrete and indisputable proof, so Portes Gil seemed to think, that the revolution had not been a total fiasco and failure.

* * *

We left the little rural bank, Indians following us and talking freely with the members of Portes Gil's retinue. We walked up dark, cobblestoned streets and came finally to the little adobe schoolhouse. Here were 100 or more cleanly but simply dressed Indians, sombreros in hands, listening intently to a speaker we could barely see on the poorly lighted stage of the auditorium. The village leader bade us come around to the stage from the back door. As we took our places and became accustomed to the lighting a miracle took place:

A Rivera fresco came to life!

With a difference, however. In that sea of sombreros, white shirts and black shiny hair was a multitude of faces. Some were young and smooth, others wrinkled and aged. All were upturned simply and earnestly, their eyes riveted on the speaker upon the platform, simply and unaffectedly concerned with the problem at hand. Simple, unself-conscious, humble human beings, freed from the lash of overseers and patrons and yet apparently so accustomed to the new order that there was no novelty in the situation. It was only the Americano who had never seen this who thrilled and felt a tug at his heart as he contrasted this scene with the situation in other countries where the Indians still feel the lash and never can assemble to discuss their own problems and destiny.

Portes Gil addressed them simply. They applauded simply. No fuss, no ceremony. They accepted Portes Gil without ostentation and he demanded from them nothing save this objective proof that they now had a chance. This thrilled him.

* * *

I have purposely used and used again the words simple, simply, unself-conscious and unostentatious. These words seem to me to be the key to the Mexican scenes I witnessed. Something has happened in Mexico. It has been going on long enough to lose all its newness and also for the recipients of the benefactions to lose their consciousness of the fact. If a single Indian in that audience had applauded, laughed or orated in anything except the most casual though polite manner this observer would have been inclined to doubt Portes Gil's words about the revolution's reality. A false note would have destroyed the living fresco.

Portes Gil would be the first to admit that only too little of Mexico has been redeemed as has this community where we saw the *campesinos* at their weekly assembly. But General Lazaro Cardenas and Licenciado Emiliano Portes Gil seem determined to finish the job. They want self-determining *asambleas* in all Aztecland.

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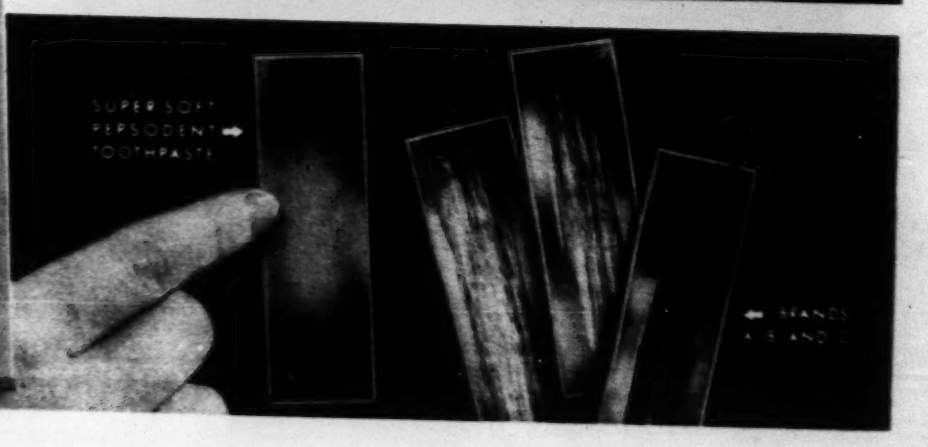

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Worcester Salt Toothpaste

.. Age of Plenty

(Continued from Page 7)

had a nugget of gold and took it to the mint—an authorized government mint—to have it cast into the form of round and authentic coins. The crude nugget, which will not circulate, is turned into round coins which *will*. The nugget was the owner's and now the coin is his.

* * *

But the government mint, like the bank, has performed a service which could only be performed by a proper agent, and one for which a charge is in order. Sometimes minting is done free of charge. But there is always a charge for monetizing at the bank. The heaviest cost to the owner of the house and lot in this latter case is the misapprehension by society of the nature of the transaction itself. The bank is understood to be the *owner* of the created money which it thereafter lends—on interest! Not that a bank may not properly loan, on interest, money which is withdrawn from other uses.

But it must be seen eventually that there are two kinds of money—the kind of which the bank is the custodian, and the kind the bank creates beyond its liquid assets. It is this latter type of money, produced under a legal privilege and based in reality on outside property, which is being subjected today to a new and searching scrutiny.

Let us go one step further and consider the relation of the citizen as consumer to the credit money thus created. When a bank lends money to a firm the interest charged goes inevitably into the price of goods produced, for the price must recapture all the costs, of which interest is one. The bank makes a loan to a firm, prices go up to cover it, and the consumer pays the price. That is, the consumer is the interest-payer. This artificial—and questionable—element in price he pays, pays, pays. To balance all this there is practically no consumer credit; but did not the sum-total of this credit-money really belong to the people all along—in the largest sense? Was it not the people's *common wealth?*

* * *

A still further step in catching the social implications of this vital picture is to add together (by a simple mental gesture) all of the collateral value at any one time on which credit money has been created, say in the United States. This total sum is a mass of property, a mass of national wealth, represented by 90 per cent or more of the currency actually in circulation.

Here is the major base of money—here and not in the vaults of the United States; money directly traceable to the property, character and enterprise of the people themselves; neither to the banks nor to the Treasury. Here is not high finance but low finance. Here are the very roots not only of real value but of money itself. The citizen, in short, has *made money* as certainly as he has raised wheat and cotton.

Why then may not these enterprises of his be made to balance and sustain one another? Why, if 90 per cent of our bona fide currency springs from such a property base as this, is it not possible (the Government acting for the people) to equate money directly to goods and produce, in some such way as the bank equates it? Only in this case the people would be lending to themselves. The monetizing process would be a vast convenience to the industrial order and not the chief source of its exploitation. Is it not possible indeed to correlate increase of currency with increase of goods, instead of lowering the goods to the level of scarce money? Is this preposterous? . . . But consider the spectacle of our present life.

* * *

Technicians—economists! Citizens of an Age of Plenty! Surely a mode may be devised, a technique which shall avail itself of the price index and all other data of production so admirably available in our day. There is a hint here of mathematics, of fixed ratios, of mechanical gadgets rather than of discretionary powers leading into the morass of politics.

The essence of democracy is government by laws which fall on all alike—impersonal as traffic signals. The control of credit by discretionary power is the dictator's implement. But credit expansion hitched in some way to industrial capacity in the interest of all the people, embracing the consumer—this should avoid the pitfall and open up resources of which the depth is not yet sounded! Moreover, such a procedure would stand simply for the uncovering of inherent justice.

It may be said that man owns only what he spiritually sees that he possesses. This is not only true of our heavenly heritage but of our earthly one as well.

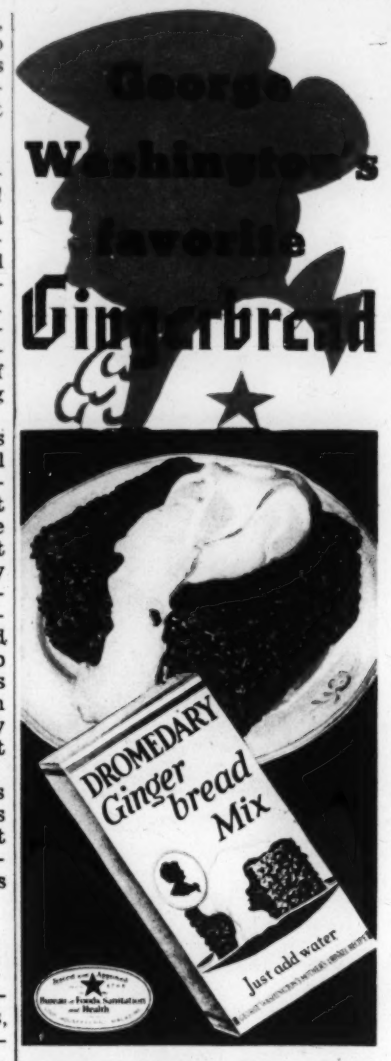
Restore Pepys' Church

St. Olave's, the church in London attended by Samuel Pepys, famous seventeenth-century diarist, has recently been completely restored.

A statue of Samuel Pepys commemorates his association with the church, while over the chancel is a bust of Mrs. Pepys, which the diarist had put there in her memory.

St. Olave's is one of London's oldest city churches. It dates back to 1450 and stands on a site which is said to have been occupied by a church since 1100. It was one of the few churches which escaped the Great Fire of London in 1666.

The work of restoration has taken two years to complete. Improved lighting, it is believed, will enable the congregation to appreciate the beauties of this ancient building as never before.



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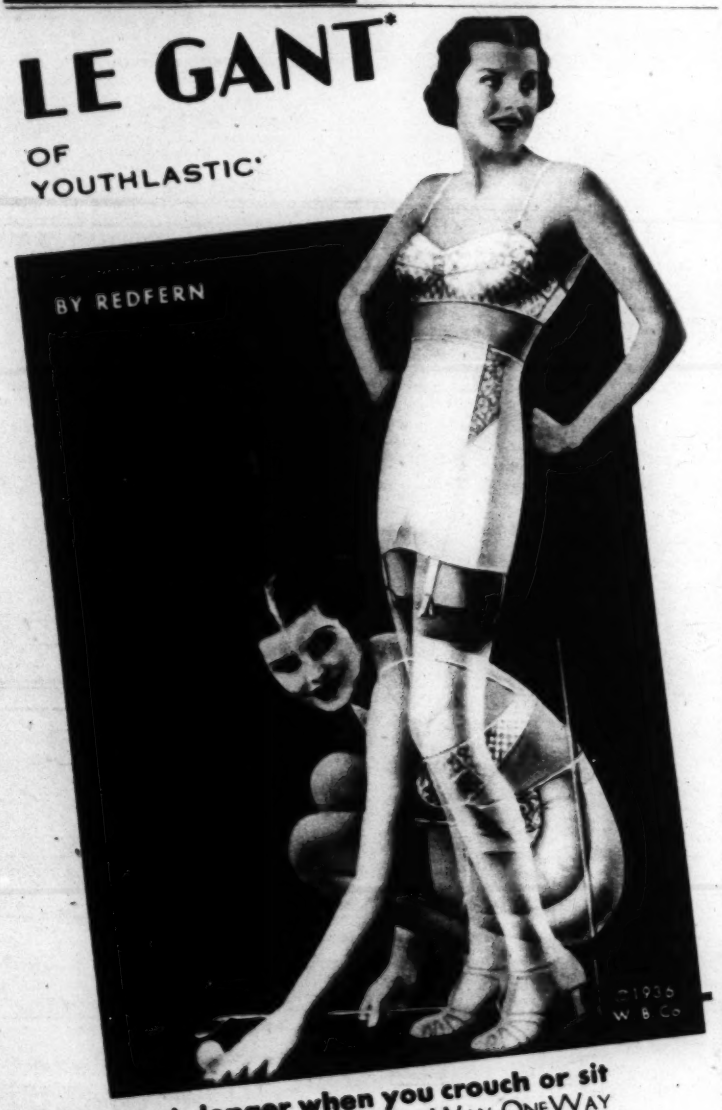

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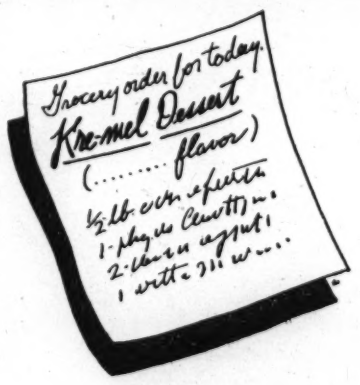

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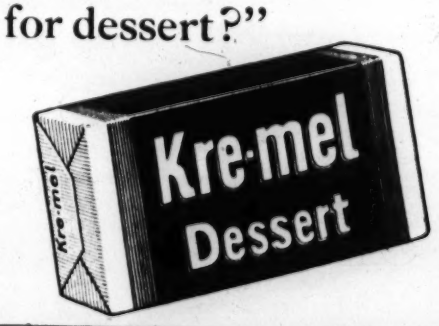

World's Day of Nonsense

APRIL 1 HAS LONG BEEN the practical joker's holiday. Marshaling his most fertile plans, he dons his dunce cap at dawn and sets forth with a weather eye for all who are unprepared. In London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Bombay, and even Shanghai—come the day—the contest between the "nimble-wits and the numb-wits" is on and the only requisite is a sense of humor.

Whether you reach for the old elusive wallet, call for Mr. Fish at the aquarium, or bite into a chocolate-covered lump of soap, sometime during the day the question of how this all started comes up.

Best authority has it that April-fooling developed from the old custom of the spring celebrations held at the Vernal Equinox—the end of winter—which began on old New Year's Day, March 25, and continued until April 1. Early Romans are reported playing sly tricks on Feb. 17. In India, the Hindu Feast of Huli, which ends March 31, has long been a time of year during which pranks, often going far beyond the practical joke stage, have been the mode.

But although these festivals of fun have been held near the time of the spring equinox, an adequate explanation of just where, when and how it started has been missing. In England, pranksters were unheard of until the seventeenth century, and in Scotland, known as "Hunting the Gowk," the custom grew until the victim came to be called the "April Gowk."

In France, if you slip up, you are "un poisson d'Avril," or an "April Fish" (the French have such a polite way of calling names). They say the term goes back to a certain spring festival celebrating the increased number of fish in the streams, and that the fish at this time were more easily hooked.

* * *

It is believed, however, that both the French and English gradually took on the "April Fool" habit from the Germans, but where they got it originally still remains hidden in history.

Some of the outstanding pranks (if they may be so termed) almost come under the definition of "hoaxes" but, as they were committed on the first day of April, have been recorded as authentic foolers.

London Bobbies were kept busy one April day when a newspaper "advert" brought more than 600 persons bearing black cats to an empty house. The "ad" had promised that a good price would be paid for every black cat presented at this address.

Many families have been interrupted just before dinner by the arrival of unexpected guests who had received invitations by special messenger only that afternoon.

In 1860, thousands of persons flocked to the Tower of London to see the "annual ceremony of washing the white lions." They had been lured by official-looking invitations of some jokester's inspiration.

Newspaper editors have sometimes been near to printing photographs "made up" by some prankster to appear phenomenal. And a rubber gumdrop, plus a brand new tire, with hidden wire attached, that caught a legislator last year, brought the threat that he would, if possible, memorialize Congress to eliminate April 1 from the calendar.

But poor "sports" are few, as you've probably found out. The aquarium, police station, fire department and telephone company are prepared for a few hundred extra calls, and just give you a merry "April Fool" and chalk up another mark on their tabulations. Last year it was reported that telephone calls increased noticeably on April 1.

It is folly to warn anyone against the old hidden string, and nailed-to-the-sidewalk tricks. Each year the old ones seem to work as well as the more intricate topnotch buffoonery.

ROYAL A. GUNNISON

Over Editor's Desk

Our Contributors . .

JEANNETTE RANKIN, who believes that war is a habit to be overcome by cultivating the peace habit, was the first woman member of Congress, having been elected a representative from Montana in 1916. She is the daughter of one of the pioneers of the Old West, a graduate of the University of Montana, and one of the early advocates of equal suffrage. She now lives in Washington. Her official designation is Georgia representative for the National Council for the Prevention of War.

OTIS T. WINGO advocates a merit system for public service positions supplemented by specialized training. He is executive secretary of the National Institute of Public Affairs; is a graduate of Princeton University and was editor of the Daily Princetonian and organizer of both the Republican and the Democratic clubs of that university. He is the son of Otis T. Wingo, formerly representative from Arkansas, and Mrs. Effiegiene Wingo, who succeeded her husband in Congress. He is chairman of the National Committee on Training for Public Service of the United States Junior Chamber of Congress, and took part in 1934 in the organization of the institute of which he is now executive secretary.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW, whose article on Portes Gil is, like his other contributions to the Monitor, written from first-hand information and investigation, teaches history and lectures on Latin-American affairs at Columbia University. He has spent much time in Cuba and Mexico, much of the fruit of these visits appearing in the Magazine Section. He is now in Brazil. The last contribution from his pen appeared in the Magazine Section on Feb. 13, 1935.

ELEANOR RATHBONE writes with authority on British social and economic affairs. She is an independent, uncommitted member of the British Parliament, an investigator of social conditions, and the author of several textbooks and reports. Educated at Somerville College, Oxford, she was the first woman to be elected a member of the Liverpool City Council. Subsequently she was president of the National Union for Equal Citizenship, a woman's movement organization, and took a prominent part in furthering beneficial measures for women and children. She once made an extensive personal study of social conditions in India which was of value in drafting constitutional reforms.

MARY BURT MESSER has displayed, in several other studies appearing in the Magazine Section, a gift for interpreting sociological and economic problems in the light of spiritual understanding. She lives in Berkeley, Calif. In the Nov. 13, 1935, issue she discussed "America Rediscovered."

JOSEPH C. HARSCH is a specialist on topics dealing with national defense; many of his studies have been printed in this newspaper. His last contribution to the Magazine Section appeared in the Dec. 4, 1935, issue under the heading, "Up Navies: Up Taxes." Mr. Harsch is attached to the Monitor's Washington staff, and in his capacity of special correspondent he attended the London Conference.

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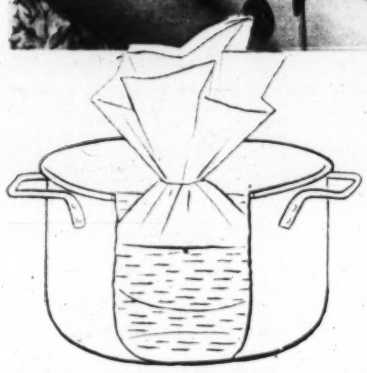
IT BEATS • AS IT SWEEPS • AS IT CLEANS

How to cook cauliflower with NO ODORS



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